The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The Real Issue in the Shanghai Question

Will Wang Ching-wei Go North to Form an Opposition Government?

A Week's Record of Communism and Banditry

The Rendition of the Port of Weihaiwei

By C. Y. W. Meng

Japan's Colonization Agency in Asia

By Herbert M. Bratter

China Prepares for New Deal with the Soviet; News that Does Not Help Goodwill; Publicity "Forty-Eight Hours Afterwards;" Significance of the German Commission; Mr. Sun Fo and the New Railway Building; The "Era of Weeklies" Comes to China; How Baltimore Handled the "Red Menace," a Suggestion for Shanghai; In the Field of National Reconstruction; How to Feed the Four Hundred Million, by Fang Fu-an; The Model District of Chung Shan; Chinese Councillors in Shanghai, by Tennyson Tan; Vast Smuggling Enterprise Centered at Hongkong; The Chinese Ratepayers' Reply to Lawyer McDonald; Labor Day Precautions in Shanghai; China's First National Boy Scout Review.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1930 VOLUME 52, NUMBER 10

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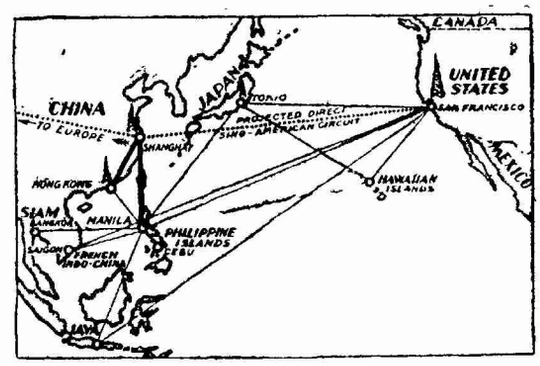

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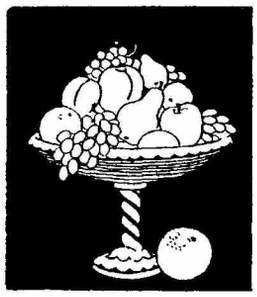

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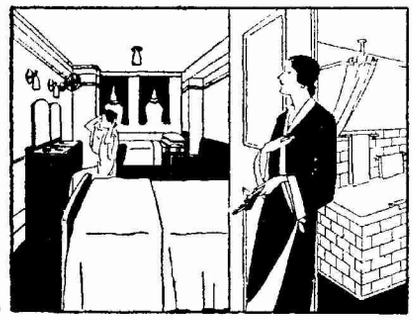

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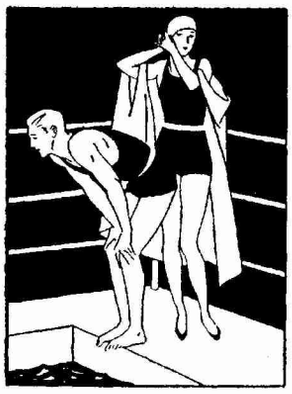

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密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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Formerly Millard's Review

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

THE REAL ISSUE IN THE SHANGHAI QUESTION!

THERE CAN BE little dispute over the question of Shanghai's eventual control by the Chinese, so with that question out of the way, the real issue narrows down to how the job of "turning over" Shanghai to the Chinese may be accomplished. One way is to gradually increase local Chinese membership on the Council until *local* Chinese have control of the municipal machinery. This method of procedure has been in process for some time and up to the last meeting of the foreign ratepayers, when the foreign voters reversed themselves, it had worked satisfactorily. The other method of "turning Shanghai over" would be to ignore local Chinese interests and settle the question through diplomatic negotiations between China and the Powers. This would put the Chinese Government in direct control of the Settlement with the mayor and other officials appointed directly by the central government as is done in the case of other "special municipalities" throughout the country. Although the National government has a program for the future development of local semi-autonomous county and municipal administration, it probably will be many years before such can be brought into effect. The reason is that the Chinese people as yet, have little conception of municipal government as it is known abroad. Whether the method of gradually increasing local Chinese representation on the Council to the point of complete Chinese control will work successfully cannot be forecasted because it hasn't been tried out. On the surface it appears feasible here because local Chinese would always have the support of foreign property interests and after all property is property, whether it is Chinese or foreign. Ordinarily the Chinese property-owner in the foreign settlement is just as "foreign" as the foreigner when it comes to taxation and protection. By turning down a proposal for increased local Chinese representation on the Council, the foreigners at Shanghai rebuffed and insulted the local Chinese who are the foreigners' best friends from the standpoint of a stabilized locally-controlled administration. It had the effect of forcing the local Chinese to turn to their government for help. The Chinese Ratepayers Association immediately sent a delegation to Nanking to request the government's assistance. The foreigners thus damaged their own position by uniting all Chinese local as well as governmental, under the banner of "immediate and unconditional rendition of the foreign settlements."

NEWS THAT DOES NOT HELP GOOD WILL!

THE correspondent of *Reuters* service at Washington on April 26 cabled a story to Shanghai which appeared in all the local foreign newspapers telling about a "colorful ceremony" at the Washington Gridiron Club wherein incidents of the Boxer Rebellion at Tientsin were recalled. It stated that "to the stirring strains of a new military march by Sousa," the diners were told of the entry of the British Welch Fusiliers and the American Marines into Tientsin to rescue the beleagured foreigners. Further it was told how the foreigners had protected themselves by building barricades of bags of rice and sugar, said barricade having been planned by one Herbert Hoover, then a young American engineer in the employ of the Chihli provincial government. Among those present at the dinner were President Hoover, Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador and General Butler. We suppose *Reuters* correspondent in Washington considered this of sufficient importance to cable to China but we can't for the life of us see how its publication out here could, by any possible stretch of the imagination, have been calculated to help materially in the promotion of Anglo-American-Chinese friendship. In the first place Chinese do not care to be reminded of the Boxer Rebellion and the foreign intervention. In the second place, we seem to remember from our history that there were a considerable number of Germans, French, Italians, Japanese and Russians who also participated in the relief of the Peking legations. Apparently *Reuters* Washington correspondent wanted to put over a little propaganda for Anglo-American "friendship and military cooperation" and in view of the present feelings of the Chinese on this question of foreign military intervention, we imagine the Germans, French, Italians, Japanese and Russians are quite willing to permit the British and Americans to grab all the credit for the allied intervention of 1900 that they can get out of it.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GERMAN COMMISSION

WHILE THE CHINESE and foreign newspapers in Shanghai have devoted considerable space to the present visit the German Industrial Mission to China, (see *The Review* for April 19) it was a Japanese newspaper which gave the subject the most searching analysis. Just which Japanese newspaper published the article, we do not know, but a translation of it appeared in one of the smaller Chinese newspapers in Shanghai last week. A rough translation of the article was to the following general effect: "At the time when practically all the foreign Powers have been trying to retain their 'unequal' treaties, or grudgingly making concessions, the Germans, who relinquished all their 'special privileges' several years ago have been devoting their undivided attention to the improvement of their trade position. The total of Germany's trade with China is truly astonishing and now the Germans are turning their attention to industrial development, to radio and air-transport activities, and whatnot. Now a special commission of industrial experts is in China making a detailed study of conditions and in due course their findings will be made available for Germany's industrial leaders at home. The Germans have worked very hard to recover their losses from the war. First, they restored their domestic economic conditions to the pre-war level and next they devoted their attention to foreign trade with respect to Europe and America. But when little success was achieved they turned their attention to South Africa and the South Sea islands. Here, however, they came into contact with competition and monopolies of the other Powers, monopolies in many cases supported by force of arms. China, therefore, came next on the schedule, because China is the only country with a large supply of undeveloped raw materials and a large population providing cheap man-power. Germany's activities in the China market have not been accidental. Great and detailed preparations have been made. First they organized groups of experts at home in Germany for the purpose of study and discussion. It was known as the 'China Discussion Institute.' Much money was spent in research. Well equipped and staffed German Consulates, ten in number, were established in strategic points in China. The Germans were quick to take advantage of China's nationalistic movement. While China's campaign for equal treatment in the world as typified in the slogans, 'Down with the Imperialists,' 'Abolish the Unequal Treaties,' have shaken the monopolies and special privileges of the so-called Powers, it really has helped the Germans who are already on an 'equal' basis with the Chinese. The German industrialists, by getting in on the ground floor, will certainly occupy an important place in China's future trade and industry. Japan cannot afford to ignore this situation because China is Japan's only important market. Let the Japanese people and the Japanese Government cooperate in the coming strong competition with the Germans!"

PUBLICITY "FORTY-EIGHT HOURS AFTERWARDS"

IT IS TO BE HOPED that the publishers of newspapers and magazines in America and Europe will give due attention to the futile efforts which recently have been exerted in Shanghai to assure publicity regarding the deliberations of the Shanghai Municipal Council. During the course of the campaign prior to the annual election of new councillors, practically all the candidates issued statements favoring the admission of reporters to the regular meetings of the Council. Owing to the agitations which had been raised against "secret" meetings of the Council, two public spirited citizens introduced at the annual meeting, a resolution designed to put into effect the wishes of the community, foreign as well as Chinese, on this important question. On the morning of the day of the annual meeting S. Fessenden, director-general of the International Settlement, issued an interview opposing the publicity proposal and at the meeting there was further opposition. This opposition against publicity was not new; as a matter of fact the arguments against publicity which were used were as old as the ages—irresponsible newspapers would take advantage of the situa-

tion to cause trouble, and so on. These arguments against publicity concerning their activities have been used by autocrats and bureaurocrats since men first met in assemblies to deliberate on tribal or community affairs. As a result of Mr. Fessenden's advice and further arguments against publicity at the annual meetings, the publicity resolution was defeated. However, it was promised, that "something would be done" to provide the public with information regarding the meetings of the Council. It now has been announced what that "something" will be. In the first place the *Municipal Gazette* the Council's official organ is to be "brightened up a bit!" Just what this means, we do not know, but apparently something is to be done to "jazz" up this dullest of dull official journals. Then we come to the Council's final concession on publicity. A strictly censored copy of the official minutes of the Council's meetings is to be available in Mr. Fessenden's office in the Municipal Building—not immediately after the meetings—but exactly forty-eight hours after the particular meeting covered by the minutes. The whole thing, of course, is a ghastly joke, because the local newspapers will continue to be informed, as they have been in the past, of exactly what the Council wishes them to know and no more! And the strangest part of it all is that there are still apparently intelligent foreigners in Shanghai who profess to be unable to understand why the local foreign administration is always under suspicion and generally has lost the confidence of the entire community.

THE "ERA OF WEEKLIES" COMES TO CHINA

THE RECENT taking over by *Reuters* of the journal, *Finance and Commerce*, and the instilling of new life into that long-moribund publication has served to call attention to the phenomenal development of English-language weekly publications in China. While the senior English-language daily newspaper in China, the British North-China Daily News, was originally started as a weekly and has always published a weekly edition containing a reprint of material from the daily, it has only been in comparatively recent times that independent weekly journals have flourished. The first weekly of consequence was the *National Review* started in Peking shortly after the Revolution but it shortly was suspended. Several others were started, but none succeeded in gaining a foothold until the founding of *Millard's Review* (now *The China Weekly Review*) in 1917. In recent years, particularly since the Nationalist revolution, weekly journals of opinion printed in the English language by Chinese, have became popular. Chief among these is the *China Critic* published by Chinese intellectuals at Shanghai and Nanking which has gained a wide circulation considering the fact that it has been in publication but two or three years. At Canton there is a weekly of considerable influence, *The China Truth*, printed in the English and Chinese languages and at Peiping there is another, *China Tomorrow*. The chief explanation for the success of the weeklies has been due largely to the fact that they have catered to and reach a class of readers which have been neglected by the foreign dailies—we mean Chinese readers. With practically every school in the country conducting major courses in the English language, this has opened up an entirely new field of readers which the foreign English language daily newspapers did not discover, or if their proprietors did think of it, these readers were regarded with contempt as half-baked school kids. However, school boys and girls have a habit of growing up and going into business and the professions and they continue as readers of the weekly papers they used in their college English courses. The *China Weekly Review* has been in publication for thirteen years and it is not unusual for Chinese readers to write in, renewing their subscriptions, and explaining that they first became acquainted with the paper in such-and-such a college or university and have remained on the subscription lists continuously. A further and significant reason for the success of the weeklies has been due to the fact that almost unanimously they have followed a liberal course in respect to political developments in China, while the old-established English language dailies, being largely dependent upon the advertising of foreign firms for a livlihood, have almost unanimously followed a reactionary or "die-hard" course. This has had the effect of closing their subscription lists to the younger Chinese generations and thus gradually narrowing their circle of readers and influence. A few weeklies have attempted to cater to foreign die-hard interests, but they never have been able to obtain any substantial support, even from those who sympathize with their editorial policies, the reason being that die-hardism is becoming increasingly unpopular and there is no one to take their places as they gradually pass out of the picture either by the cemetery route or by retirement to their home lands.

MR. SUN FO AND HIS NEW RAILWAY BUILDING

WHILE THERE has been much talk about the construction of a new Capital at Nanking, actually only two new buildings have as yet been constructed by the Government, one is the new Sun Yat-sen memorial mausoleum and the other an office building for the Ministry of Railways. Really there is nothing unusual about the new building which has been constructed by Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, but standing as it does among Nanking's one and two-story shacks, it appears quite imposing. It follows the new style of Chinese architecture, that is, the adaptation of Chinese curved roofs and gables to modern office conditions. As such it naturally sets the style for future buildings in the new Capital, all of which, we understand are to follow the Chinese style of architecture and much of the credit for which deservedly belongs to Henry K. Murphy, American architect, was has labored long and faithfully to convince present-day Chinese of the beauties of their own style of architecture. When the Republic first came in nineteen years ago, there was a tendency to scrap all things of the past,

including Chinese-style architecture. The result was a lot of barn-like structures resembling warehouses which disfigured and still disfigure the landscape in Peiping, particularly in contrast with the beautiful old Chinese structures put up during the Manchu regime.

But to get back to Sun Fo and the new office building for the Ministry of Railways, it is needless to state that this new building has occasioned much talk, not all of which has been favorable to Sun Fo. A report in one of the Chinese newspapers last week said that Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, was particularly "pained" at the expenditure of money for the new Railway Ministry. There's a political implication in this reference to Wang Peh-chun, of course, because the Railways Department formerly was under the Ministry of Communications, before it was created into a separate ministry under the jurisdiction of Sun Fo. The Shanghai newspaper of radicalist tendencies which published the foregoing report, declared that instead of spending so much money on a new building for the Ministry of Railways that the money should have been devoted to the construction of houses for the poor. The article admitted, however, that the construction of the new Railway Ministry building did provide work for several hundreds of poor persons in the Capital, who otherwise would have been without jobs during the past year.

As for Sun Fo, he happens to be of a type of character, who is more interested in getting things done than in worrying about political criticism. Also, being the son of the father of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist movement, he is in a somewhat better position to go ahead and do things. Sun Fo had much to do with the employment of foreign experts who have been trying to show China how to reconstruct in various lines and if Sun Fo and his associates in other Departments and in the Kuomintang, had a free hand they would build a new China and get it over with. Also, by fostering reconstruction schemes they would create jobs for thousands of persons who are now famine victims or who have nothing else more profitable to do than join the army and create more disorder. But reaction and bad politics must have their say, hence the current criticism of Sun Fo and every other move toward the construction of a modern capital at Nanking. Recently Mayor Liu Chi-wen of the Nanking municipality had to be transferred to another post because of the volume of criticism which followed his efforts to eliminate the "beggar-huts" which occupy a considerable section of Nanking in the vicinity of the Yangtsze River. A tremendous row was kicked up because several dozens of these huts were destroyed in order to make way for the Sun Yat-sen memorial highway which connects Nanking city proper with the boat landings on the Yangtsze. For many years poor people, fishermen, farmers, peddlars, beggars and whatnot, have settled on the previously vacant land in the vicinity of the river. The houses which they occupy have been constructed of reeds, straw, timbers picked up along the river, discarded advertising signs, mud-bricks. Once the National Government offered to construct new houses for these people in another section of the city, but the "beggar-hut" villagers wouldn't listen, chiefly because they did not wish to give up their present locations.

All of these criticisms of Nanking reconstruction plans have been translated into political ammunition by the enemies of Nanking. When Feng Yu-hsiang, the "champion" of the poor and oppressed, was in Nanking he purposely constructed for his own occupancy a mean little straw and mud shack as a reprimand for Mayor Liu Chi-wen who had built himself a new residence. Feng insisted that so long as there are poor and starving people in China that government officials should confine themselves to straw-shacks as residences and famine-diet as food. He advertised his construction of hundreds of "model" houses for the poor in Honan and Shensi, but of course didn't explain how better houses would particularly benefit the poor when there were no jobs available. Also nothing was said about Feng's bizarre economic policies in Honan which had the effect of producing complete business stagnation and widespread unemployment and famine. It might be a good subject for high-school senior debates as to whether it would be better to have a good house and no job, or whether it would be better to have a good job and a poor house, but generally speaking what China needs is jobs in order to provide the means with which to construct better homes.

Although a new civil war is threatening, the National Government apparently has decided to proceed with the construction of new capital buildings despite the political criticism that the money should be expended for other purposes. The Capital Planning Commission, at its recent conference in Nanking, decided to issue a $30,000,000 loan based on the unexpended portion of the Boxer Indemnities for the purpose of reconstructing Nanking into a modern metropolis. Addresses were delivered by H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor and C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, urging the necessity of proceeding at once with the construction of capital buildings. The Government's predicament over this question may easily be realized when consideration is given to the fact that it has been criticised on two sides, one because it did not go ahead and construct new capital buildings and on the other hand because the money should be devoted to other purposes. The recent move in Peiping to create a provisional government with the declared object of transferring the national capital back to that city, apparently has been responsible for the decision of the National Government to go ahead with the capital plans. While there is certain to be criticism of the decision to expend large sums in the construction of new capital buildings it will have one good effect in proving to the country that the present leaders of the Government actually believe what they have been saying regarding the creation of a model Capital City at Nanking.

How Baltimore Handled the "Red Menace"—A Suggestion for the Shanghai Police Department

(By Gerald W. Johnson in the New Republic, March 26)

THE RED MENACE definitely passed out of the life of Baltimore at noon on the sixth of March. The immediate cause of its demise was strangulation. It had the misfortune to come to grips with some unknown humorist in the police department, and it is no more. There was a demonstration in Baltimore March 6, but it was a demonstration so disastrous to Communism that the local capitalists have been sleeping soundly ever since.

As a matter of fact, the Red Menace had never achieved any impressive success in the Maryland Free State, largely on account of Baltimore's irrepressible tendency to giggle at the wrong moment. Immediately after the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, there was a moment of tension, created by a series of curiously senseless bombings. Somebody attempted to blow up the morgue, and a bomb was exploded at a sewage disposal plant. These affairs aroused more wonder than apprehension, but things suddenly grew serious when the back of the Mayor's residence was wrecked by an explosion one night.

Momentarily Baltimore took the Red Menace seriously; the next morning the wags were at work, assidously spreading the report that there had been no bombing. All that had occurred was that His Honor's private still had exploded. It was a horrid libel on the blameless Mr. Broening, who never did such in all his life, but it broke the tension completely. The specter of social revolution was blown away by the gale of laughter.

Nevertheless, the Mayor had had to build a new kitchen, and not even Baltimore could laugh that off. So when the sixth of March approached, and the handful of Communists in the city announced a great parade of the unemployed which they would conduct without the formality of first procuring a permit, there developed a great curiosity as to what the police would do. For it is written in the ordinances that nobody shall parade in Baltimore city without a permit.

General Charles R. Gaither, police commissioner, refused to be drawn. "I assume that they will obey the law," was his reply to every question as to his attitude toward the demonstration. But they didn't. The sixth actually arrived, and no permit had been issued. Toward noon police began to appear along the route of the proposed parade, and the plaza in front of the City Hall was roped off; but these steps had been taken when Queen Marie, and Lindbergh, and Al Smith rode through the city. They were merely the usual preparations.

Then, when the Communists were actually assembling in their headquarters preparatory to marching out, suddenly into the City Hall marched a vast and imposing police sergeant, shepherding a Negro man. The latter gave the name of George Alexander Turnipseed, announced that he was a member of the Communist party, and formally applied for a permit to hold a parade. It was issued instantly. Comrade Turnipseed and the sergeant then repaired to the spot where the parade was assembling. There the police captain in charge of that district gravely collected the permit and ordered his men to clear the streets. The law had been obeyed; but as soon as he had delivered the permit, Comrade Turnipseed vanished, and all the efforts of all the newspaper reporters in Baltimore have not availed to find him. The address he gave was fictitious, and while there are many Turnipseeds in the city, George Alexander is not listed among them.

But the parade was an immense success. It was led by a private inspector, followed by a squad of motorcycle cops. Then came an immense throng of newspaper reporters and camera men, dashing in every direction like a swarm of midges. Then came more cops. Then came a bedraggled group of people, variously estimated at from 150 to 300. They were mostly Negro men and boys, with a sprinkling of whites. They carried banners—one read, "Join the Unemployed," which drew guffaws—and endeavored to sing, but without much success, for the noise of traffic made it impossible to hear the words. Then came a large police captain in an automobile, and after him cops in platoon formation from curb to curb, rank after rank of them, marching rigidly at attention, preternaturally grave. Finally, there was a large automobile, marked "Press," and after that the traffic.

Into a block in Lexington Street, kept open by the police, they swarmed, and there their speakers mounted boxes and began their orations. But unfortunately a church across the way was conducting a Lenten service, and as the second speaker began, the great bells in the church tower started ringing; and that effectually extinguished the oration.

In the meantime, in the City Hall overlooking the demonstration, Howard Bryant, acting mayor of Baltimore—Mayor Broening had not returned from a vacation in Florida—awaited a delegation which had promised to visit him. He waited in vain for an hour and a half, and then sent the police commissioner to find out what caused the delay. Presently the commissioner returned with news that the Communists had decided to forego their call, and the acting mayor went out to lunch.

He was wearing a bright red rose in his buttonhole, and the Mayor's secretary was wearing a red necktie, and the president of the fire board was wearing a red carnation. Pure coincidence, said all these officials, grinning. But the town laughed, and when the news about Comrade Turnipseed came out it laughed still more. It has laughed so much, indeed, that the Red Menace is pretty well laughed out of existence in Baltimore city.

But undedneath the laugher is a pretty solid conviction that in dealing with Red Menaces a policeman with a sense of humor is more valuable than one with a tear bomb. At least he suits the Free State better.

China Prepares for New Deal With Soviet Russia

MO TEH-HUI, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway, was scheduled to depart from Harbin on May 1 for Moscow where he will participate in a formal conference with representatives of the Soviet Government over the question of the administration of the railway. The Chinese delegation to the Moscow conference will include four other chief delegates in addition to Mr. Mo and in addition some fifteen secretaries and technical delegates. Mr. Mo is a native of Fengtien province and since 1924 has occupied various important positions in Manchuria as well as in the former Peking Government. Shortly following his appointment as Chairman of the C. E. R. and chief delegate to the Moschow conference, Mr. Mo made a trip to Nanking where he conferred with officials of the National Government regarding the general question of Russo-Chinese relations as well as questions pertaining to the administration of the railway. After Mr. Mo's return to Mukden, there was issued a general announcement of Chinese policy in respect to the forthcoming Moscow conference wherein it was stated that China would confine the discussions to purely railway matters and would not comply with Russia's demands that the conference also discuss general political and diplomatic questions. Later, and apparently as a result of conversations held in Harbin between Mr. Mo and the Soviet officials, some form of compromise was agreed upon whereby the original conference would concern itself with railway problems, but if success was achieved, that there might be held immediately another conference with the object of reaching an understanding on other unsettled issues.

Mo Teh-hui, Chairman of the Board of the C. E. R. and China's Chief Delegate to the Moscow Conference.

What the Soviet is interested in primarily is to force China back into full diplomatic relations and to this end has been exerting strong military pressure on Manchuria. At the Habarovsk conference, which followed the military complications resulting from the crisis over the C. E. R. the Soviet treated China as a conquered nation and compelled the Chinese delegate, Tsai Yun-sun, to sign a treaty which both Nanking and Mukden refused to ratify. Delegate Tsai, who previouly had occupied the post of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Harbin, was dismissed from his post and ordered punished. Owing to the conflicting Chinese and Russian reports, it still is not clear just what the Chinese delegate agreed to in the Habarovsk protocol, but apparently the Chinese delegate was compelled to agree to a number of proposals, which, had they been carried out would have had the effect of restoring the Soviet to the old dominant position previously occupied by czarist Russia in North Manchuria. Even as the situation stands today, the Soviet has resumed control of the Chinese Eastern Railway and according to well authenticated reports has staffed the railway with Soviet citizens, drafted from the Far Eastern Red Army who will be in a position to seize complete control in the event of future trouble.

In addition to this action the Soviet is casting covetous eyes over the so-called Barga district of Heilungkiang province of North Manchuria, a rich territory which the Russians have been trying for several years to annex to Outer Mongolia which has been dominated by the Soviet in recent years. During the course of the Sino-Russian trouble last summer and fall Soviet troops, in open disregard of the Kellogg Pact, over-ran the Barga (Holumbier) district and attempted to engineer a Mongolian autonomy movement with the object of expelling the Chinese authorities. This scheme failed and the Russians were compelled to withdraw their troops, but even as recently as last week reports from Harbin and other points on the western branch of the C. E. R. told of Red military manouvers on the Chinese border and the firing of Soviet artillery shells into Chinese territory at Manchouli. The Soviet object in connection with these activities apparently has been for the double purpose of bringing pressure on the Chinese in connection with the forthcoming negotiations in Moscow as well as an attempt to intimidate Chinese merchants and settlers and prevent them from returning to their homes and places of business in the border cities.

While the Soviet object in connection with the Moscow conference is to re-establish Russian dominance in North Manchuria and force the Chinese Government back into full diplomatic relations, China's chief objective is to regain possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway and eliminate the menace of communistic intrigue on Chinese territory. According to recent reports from Harbin the Chinese delegation to the Moscow conference will propose the outright purchase of Russian interests in the C. E. R, or in the event that is impossible, to re-establish joint control of the railway in accordance with the terms of the Peking and Mukden agreeement. According to the terms of these agreements the railway was to be managed as a joint enterprise, with equal division of profits, equality of personnel and a strict abstention on both sides of hostile intrigue and propaganda. The Soviet Government in accordance with its usual disregard of treaties, never fulfilled its obligatons. The revenues of the Chinese Eastern Railway were used to finance communistic propaganda throughout China, the general purpose of which was to create a soviet form of government in China that would have made this country an appendage of Moscow. The tense situation existing on the Chinese Eastern Railway reached a culmination in Harbin last spring when the Chinese authorities took matters in their own hands and deported all of the Soviet officials connected with the C. E. R. This was followed by

a Soviet ultimatum and withdrawal of Soviet consular officials from North Manchuria. A war situation immediately developed complete in every respect with the exception of an open declaration. Despite the Soviet's recent adherence to the Kellogg Pact, a large Red army was sent to the Chinese border which conducted raids into Chinese territory, the savagery of which had not been witnessed in that area since the days of Ghenghis Kahn. Aside from the Soviet's intention to restore Russian domination in North Manchuria Moscow had a further purpose in the North Manchurian intervention in preventing the Manchurian forces from assisting the National Government in the suppression of the rebellion engineered by Feng Yu-hsiang and the so-called "Reorganizationists." Due largely to the superior military force and equipment of the Soviet Far Eastern Red army, plus the civil war in China proper, the Chinese forces were defeated and Russian troops over-ran the entire Chinese border and for a time occupied the Barga district of Heilungkiang province.

China then appealed to the United States and the other Powers signatory to the Kellogg Pact and requested the appointment of an international commission to visit North Manchuria and make an "on the spot" investigation of Soviet violation of the Kellogg Anti-War agreement. Secretary of State Stimson's identic notes to China and the U. S. S. R. calling attention to their obligations under the Anti-War treaty, elicited a bitter rejoinder from Moscow which side-stepped the point at issue but had much to say about "imperialistic" interference in what Soviet Russia considered her own private affair—the grabbing of a rich piece of territory from a weaker neighbor. However, Mr. Stimson's note had the direct effect of forcing the Soviet to call a halt to her military adventure and immediately resulted in the Habarovsk conference referred to in the foregoing.

As the situation now stands in North Manchuria the Soviet is back in control of the C. E. R. and is pressing China for agreement on a number of important questions which, if agreed to by China, would be certain to have far-reaching consequences. One of these questions has to do with the Soviet demand for navigation rights on the Sungari river, an inland Chinese waterway, which, if China agreed to the Russian demand, would result in the Sungari being turned into a second Yangtsze, controlled by everybody except the Chinese. Russia is also pressing China for complete recognition of Mongolian autonomy, another way of stating complete Soviet control of a large territory in north central Asia that once acknowledged the suzerainty of China. Not many years ago Czarist Russia and Great Britain made an agreement whereby Britain recognized Russian "interests" in Mongolia in exchange for Russia's recognition of Britian's "interests" in Tibet. Between Russian controlled Mongolia and British controlled Tibet lies Chinese Turkestan or Sinkiang. Recently the Soviet completed a 1,000-mile railway which connects the Trans-Siberian line with the border of Sinkiang. There is no mistaking the Soviet purpose in Central Asia. Least of all the British have no illusions, witness the recent invasion of Tibet by the troops of Nepal, a British dependency of northern India. Tibet has appealed to China for help, but in view of China's inability to render Manchuria effective assistance in the Sino-Russian crisis last year, there is even less likelihood of Tibet obtaining any help from China this season. Also with another and possibly the most serious domestic crisis on her hands, the Chinese delegation is departing for Moscow under a serious handicap. One must admire the courage of Mo Teh-hui in undertaking the mission; attempting to protect and preserve his country's vital interests against a more powerful neighbor at a time when most of China's leaders are devoting their chief attention to self-destruction rather than protection of national interests! At a farewell banquet in Mr. Mo's honor tendered by Harbin citizens this week he made an appeal for the support of public organizations, apparently feeling that any support which he may receive will have to come from patriotic organizations rather than official sources!

Will Wang Ching-Wei Go North to Form a Provisional Government?

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, accompanied by his staff officers, departed on April 30 from his headquarters at Taiyuanfu for Shihchiachwang where he was scheduled to meet Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang for a conference, supposedly on the matter of establishing a provisional government in Peiping. Shihchiachwang is located in Hopei (Chihli) province where the narrow-gauge railway to Taiyuanfu joins the Peiping-Hankow line.

POLITICAL moves in north China looking toward the establishment of a provisional or opposition Kuomintang government in Peiping apparently depend upon whether or not Wang Ching-wei leader of the Left Wing will depart from his political refuge in the British colony of Hong Kong and proceed to the North. Wang Ching-wei according to latest reports from Hongkong, apparently does not yet know whether he will go to Peiping or not. A telegram from Peiping which appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao* on April 30 stated that Mr. Wang had sent a telegram to Left Wing leaders in response to their invitation to come to Peiping saying that his (Wang's) presence was required in Hongkong owing to the development of affairs in Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi provinces, hence he could not depart for the North immediately. He concluded the message by declaring that in the event there was any real "chance" for him to proceed to the North, that he would "gladly" do so.

An earlier telegram from Peiping which was issued by the *Kuo Min* (Nanking official) news agency also referred to the possibility of Wang's proceeding to the North, stating that Wang "was making necessary preparations for the trip, but could not say with any degree of certainty when he would depart." This telegram quoted Wang as advising Feng and Yen to proceed with their plans for establishing a provisional government "without waiting for Wang's arrival." Further interviews with Wang Ching-wei which have appeared in the Hongkong newspapers recently give

his views regarding the political situation from the standpoint of Peiping and Nanking. According to one interview which was reproduced in the *Shanghai Mercury* Wang explained his connections with the Kwangsi militarists and with Yen and Feng on the grounds of their common opposition to the "illegal" Third Congress of the Kuomintang held in Nanking last year which allegedly was "packed" by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his followers. In this interview the Left Wing leader declared that while it was necessary for the Party to control the army "at all costs," he did not appear optimistic as to such being brought into effect. Another interview which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* under a Hongkong date line on April 21 stated that Wang Ching-wei was pinning his hopes on Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, the Left Wing military leader, commander of the "Ironsides," who is now in Kwangsi province cooperating with the Kwangsi military faction in an attempt to capture Canton.

While it generally is realized that the situation at Canton has a definite bearing on the situation in the North, it is not clear as to what is actually happening in the South where reports recently have been circulated alleging dissension between the two Cantonese leaders Chen Chi-tong and Chen Ming-hsu. Wang Ching-wei's interview alleged that Chen Chi-tong, commander of the 8th Route Cantonese army, was not enthusiastic for continuing the "dreary war" against Kwangsi. Also there have been reports that Gen. Chang Fa-kwei may decide to pass up Canton and again attempt a drive north toward Hankow by passing through Hunan or Kiangsi. To guard against such an eventuality was supposedly one of the chief reasons for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's trip to Hankow where conferences were held with military leaders in both Hunan and Kiangsi, both of which provinces are harassed by banditry and communism and hence allegedly of a mind to turn to Chang Fa-kwei and the Left Wing for consolation.

Turning to the situation in the North, the move to establish a provisional government, apparently, has progressed no further than an announcement oy Gen. Yen Hsi-shan on April 19 that he had decided to organize two commissions to function in Peiping, one to be devoted to foreign affairs and the other to financial affairs. This report which appeared in the *North China Star* (Tientsin) on April 20 stated that Gen. Yen "hoped to enlist the services of as many diplomats and financiers as possible," and that an invitation had been sent to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang at Mukden to make some recommendations for the proposed commissions. However, Yen apparently has decided upon the creation of another commission immediately, an "Anti-Chiang Kai-shek Propaganda Department" which began functioning on April 21 when thirty of Yen's adherents held a meeting and listened to a speech by the chairman, Kuo Chi-tang, who declared that all "Anti-Chiang" propaganda which was to be disseminated "would stick to the facts." Mr. Kuo then launched into a column-long attack on the leader of the National Government alleging that domestic bonds to the amount of $330,000,000 had been issued and foreign debts amounting to $14,000,000 had been incurred. Referring to a recent entertainment given in Nanking in honor of the Danish Crown Prince, Mr. Kuo alleged that the National Government had imported dancing girls from Shanghai at a cost of $20,000 for the Prince. "Just think, declared Mr. Kuo, "this sum of $20,000, if expended in the famine district, would have saved 20,000 lives." He concluded his address with the rather contradictory declaration that "War is inevitable if we are to maintain the goodwill, peace and happiness of the people. May the entire country stand against Chiang." The propaganda chairman also read off a list of so-called "Anti-Chiang" slogans which are to be used in the campaign, most of which started out with "Down with Chiang," and one of which called the head of the National Government a "national squeezer." Of some significance in this connection was a declaration that the backers of the political movement in the North would repudiate all of the loans which have been issued by the National Government. A similar declaration appeared among the resolutions adopted at the Anti-Nanking mass-meeting held in Peiping on April 19, which read as follows: "That a circular telegram should be sent to the country, repudiating all the domestic loans issued by the Chiang Government and also those contracted from foreigners."

While the situation at Canton has an obvious bearing on what is happening in the North from the standpoint of the organization of a provisional government, an apparently much more important bearing is being exerted by the attitude of Manchuria. While the Manchurian politicians have no intention of participating actively in the forthcoming struggle south of the Wall, Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang has increased his forces in the vicinity of Chinwantao and also in Jehol province to the north of Peiping. In addition the Northeastern section of the Chinese Navy is stated to be making active preparations for a blockade of Tientsin for the purpose of cutting Yen and Feng off from further munition supplies. A *Reuter* report from Peiping on April 18 stated that while there had been reports that Fengtien troops had advanced south of the Wall to the Luan Ho river area, that these reports had not been confirmed. The report stated that Gen. Yen's troops in that area were digging trenches about Tongku, apparently in fear of a Fengtien advance. Also it was stated that there was considerable anxiety over a possible attack along the Gulf of Chihli from the National navy.

Wang Chia-chen, recently nominated by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang for a post in the National Government went to Nanking on Wednesday, April 30 to assume the position of vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, while Hu Jao-jui, another Manchurian nominee is expected in Nanking shortly to assume the position of vice-minister of the Health Ministry. A report by the *Kuo Wen* (independent) agency on April 18 stated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang also had recommended Dr. Lo Wen-kan, as Minister of Justice at Nanking. Dr. Lo, generally recognized as one of the country's leading jurists, was formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs at Peking and now is on the advisory staff of Marshal Chang at Mukden. He is a Cambridge graduate and recently was reported to have made a trip to Hong-

kong, possibly in contemplation of acceptance of the Nanking post.

Yen's Financial Situation

A Japanese *Rengo* message from Tientsin on April 30 stated that Yen Hsi-shan had instructed the Tientsin Municipal Authorities to take steps to prevent the Tientsin Maritime Customs from remitting any funds above the standard five percent (security for foreign loans) to Nanking. Also there have been reports regarding Yen's efforts to raise loans from foreign sources and a report that Yen was planning to establish a Central bank with a capital of $100,000,000 for the purpose of financing his campaign. It was stated that Li Shih-hou had been appointed by Yen to manage his war chest. That the financial situation in Yen's camp is none too favorable was indicated in a *Reuter* report from Peiping on April 18 stating that Yen's provincial banknotes were discounted 22 percent in Peiping and also were discounted within a few miles of Taiyuanfu, Yen's provincial capital. However, according to popular report he has accumulated a large stock of silver in his provincial treasury estimated anywhere from $20,000,000 to $40.000,000.

A Peiping Foreign View

In further reference to the situation in Peiping the following comment was made by a well informed foreigner in a letter dated April 20, "As in any political or military group composed of so many factions, it will take a long time to cement all cliques, or else the constant menace of a disagreement will prevent any decided action. This, I think, in the long run will enable Nanking to come through again and put down the rebels by the waiting policy Nanking seems to have adopted. Lack of money and supplies are very serious factors in the path of the Northern success. Bombing squadrons under Nanking's control will count for as much as several tens of thousands of soldiers when fighting occurs. .....The Northerners have felt they were given no voice or prestige in the Nationalist Government and even minor officials appointed here in the North were men from distant southern provinces.....It has been this disgruntled feeling and the subtle promise of a return of the Capital to Peiping as played up by Yen and Feng, that has given the present situation in the North the appearance of a popular uprising of the masses. At heart most of the Chinese, that is shop-keepers and middle class, admit that the government in China for the past two years has been better than they have had before.....An anti-Chiang mass-meeting held in Peiping did not develop much enthusiasm and was not generally attended outside of school children and municipal employes who were given a holiday and ordered to attend."

Has the Feng Drive Started?

A report from Nanking which appeared in the *Shun Pao* on May 1 stated that Gen. Sun Tin-ying, a lieutenant of Feng's was advancing southward through northern Anhwei province with the object of attacking Pengpu located on the Tientsin-Pukow railway about midway between Pukow (on the Yangtsze) and junction point of Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow lines in northern Kiangsu, the object being to cut the railway and thus isolate the Government troops in northern Kiangsu and Shantung. A further report by the Japanese *Rengo* service from Peiping on April 30 stated that clashes had occurred between Feng's and the Government troops in the vicinity of Hsi-shan in Honan. It was stated that Feng was now in Changchow where he had established his headquarters and had ordered an advance against the Government forces in three directions—southward toward Hankow, eastward toward Hsuchowfu and south-eastward through Anhwei toward Pengpu.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Returns

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the Government forces, who had been in the Hankow area inspecting troops and holding conferences with his generals, returned to Nanking on April 30. While no statement was issued regarding Gen. Chiang's immediate plans, it was rumored in Nanking that Gen. Chiang planned shortly to proceed to the North for the purpose of inspecting the situation about Pengpu.

A general review of the military situation from the standpoint of Nanking was circulated by *Reuters* on April 28 stating that so-called irregular troops (popularly known as "gray" troops) under General Wan Hsuan-tsai and Sun Ting-yin are occupying territory from Kaifeng in Honan to Mamouchi, to the west of Hsuchowfu, on the Lung-Hai raliway. It was stated that these "bandit" troops do not desire to advance and thus risk coming into collision with the Government forces; neither will they permit the Shansi or Kuominchun troops to pass through their territory, for fear of losing control of the region. This had the effect of creating a "buffer" territory, thus preventing any serious fighting between the Government and rebel forces. This situation, however, was not expected to last indefinitely and fighting might be expected to break out between Feng's forces and those of Gen. Wan Hsuan-tsai. Continuing, in reference to the general situation, *Reuters* correspondent expressed the opinion that Yen was having serious trouble with the Left Wing leaders in the Kuomintang and unless Yen could win an early military success, he would be unable to get much support in the contemplated establishment of a provisional government in Peiping. It was stated that while Yen and Feng are making friendly gestures toward each other the military experts in the North were of the opinion that Feng was only awaiting an opportunity to oust Yen and then step into Yen's shoes as the dominant military figure in North China. An open break between the two northern leaders was expected within the present year.

What the Chinese Papers Say

The *Shun Pao* on April 30 reported that a large shipment of ammunition purchased in France by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang had been diverted to Shanghai for the use of the Central Government, the shipment including fifteen airplanes, fifteen pieces of heavy artillery, fifteen machine guns and several tons of artillery shells and rifle ammunition.

The *Chin Pao* expressed the opinion that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan really does not believe in the Kuomintang Party and that Yen's present cooperation with Chen Kung-po and the reorganizationists and Western Hills (extreme right) factions was but a matter of face. Yen is preparing to organize a purely military government which means he has designs on becoming President of China. Feng, on the other hand does not believe in Yen's policy and a conflict between the two is inevitable.

The *China Times* said that Wang Ching-wei (Left Leader) will not proceed north until the completion of the military campaign. At present Chen Kung-po is acting as Wang's agent and they are communicating by telegraph.

The *Shanghai Pao* alleged that Feng had held a secret military conference with his subordinates at Loyang and that the entire discussion centered on how to get the better of Yen and that efforts would be made to effect a reconciliation with the Central Government.

The *Kiangnan Evening Post* stated that Gen. Chang Chung-chang, notorious ex-bandit leader and ousted Shantung tupan, now refugeeing in Japan, would shortly go to Tientsin to help Yen Hsi-shan.

The *Sin Wan Pao* in a report from Peiping on April 28 stated that it had been decided to hold an extended party conference in Peiping immediately upon the arrival of Wang Ching-wei. It was stated that this conference would be held before the end of June. Chen Kung-po, Wang Fah-ching, Peh Yung-ti, representatives of the Reorganizationists will shortly depart from Taiyuanfu for Peiping, while Chow Ly and Hsieh Shih, representatives of the Hsishan Clique (Western Hills) would accompany Yen Hsi-shan shortly on a trip to Changchow for the purpose of conferring with Feng Yu-hsiang.

The *Keh Min Jit Pao* (Left Wing, frequently suppressed paper) on April 30 stated that in recent military conferences held at Chengchow and Loyang in Honan it had been decided that the Kuominchun will shortly start a general drive on the Wu-Han cities down the Peiping-Hankow railway; that Ho Chien (Hunan leader, supposedly loyal to Nanking) had promised Feng and Yen that he would assist them by launching a drive on Hankow from the south; that following the occupation of the Wu-Han area, Kiangsi and Hunan would easily fall to the northerners, thus opening the way for a drive down the Yangtsze on Nanking.

A Week's Record of Communist and Bandit Activities

Hongkong, April 19—Dispatches from Pingyuan state Communist leaders Chu and Mao still in vicinity of Huichang and Yungmeng; report from magistrate of Lohfeng-hsien stated communists and bandits numbering more than 1,000 are advancing on Nantang; reinforcements also requested by magistrate of Unpinghsien; Gen. Chen Chi-tong dispatched more troops from Canton.

Peiping, April 20—Message by *United Press* stated that two highly successful bandits which have operated in northern Honan for several years are engaged in the construction of a new temple in commemoration of their successful exploits in the Wulingchen and Tsaiyuan districts. Tablets erected by the bandits express gratitude to the gods for assisting the bandits in the kidnapping and exacting of handsome ransoms from rich Chinese families. Bandits have control of entire district.

Hankow, April 22—Report from foreign missionary in Kiangsi province stated that communists who recently kidnapped several foreign missionaries have paraded their prisoners through villages in the "red" district with banners containing inscriptions, (1) missionaries are agents of imperialists and pathfinders of foreign business; (2) missionaries are agents of capitalists who take the people's money; (3) missionaries lead the people astray by spreading religious superstitions; (4) they are responsible for the "cultural" invasion of China; (5) they always "take" the best land in cities, leaving the worst for the people; (6) communists demanded ransom of $60,000 for release of missionaries, but native Christians only able to raise $1,200.

Swatow, April 23—Force of communists and bandits under leaders Chu and Mao have retreated to Yunmenlin on their way into Fukien province.

Swatow, April 23—Communists in occupation of the city of Tsauling in northern Kwangtung, have dug a trench around the city for defence purposes.

Anking, Anhwei, April 24.—Bandit gang in Kiangsi in conjunction with "Ching-shing sword society," looted city of Shih-an-chen; gang numbered 2,000 finally driven away by government troops.

Peiping, April 24.—Chang Ying-wu, defense commissioner conferred with leaders of educational authorities regarding recent round-up of communistically inclined students; reported that out of 32 arrested at Peiping Government University, 57 arrested at the Bible Society, some 70 admitted affiliation with Communist Party; school authorities stated many students have joined the so-called Youths communist Party and Communist Youths International.

Hankow, April 24—Chinese refugees escaping from the Sinti district to Hankow claim that the Government 53rd division operating in Chanli district in recent engagement killed more than 2,000 communists; claimed that many were not actually communists but had been forced to join the communists; stated that prior to arrival of government troops Communists had killed 1,800 inhabitants of Chuho and had destroyed 500 houses.

Foochow, April 24—Letter received here from western section of Fukien province stated entire district now controlled by communists; that Government troops unable to suppress due mountainous nature of country; that soviet form of government established and merchants forced to close their shops owing to confiscatory taxes; that inhabitants forced to purchase necessities from cooperative stores; that scores of people been killed; that communist leader named Fu-Pei exercises much authority in district.

Chungking, Szechuen, April 25—Recent round-up of communists here resulted in serious fight wherein several officers under Gen. Liu Hsiang were killed; communists however, overpowered and seven leaders arrested and considerable stock of arms and ammunition seized.

Amoy, April 25—Dispatches from Wuping, Fukien province, report that communist leaders Chu and Mao have retreated to the frontier of Kiangsi to a district near Kingmenghsien, some three miles from Wuping; magistrate fled and Cantonese troops in district have telegraphed to Swatow for reinforcement; Government 1st division at Changchow, Fukien, instructed to advance to Chaochow and Mouhsien in Kwangtung to cut off retreat of communists; another force of Cantonese troops moving to Mouhsien and Choylien with object of entirely surrounding communists.

Hsuchow, Northern Kiangsu, April 25—Communists and "Big-sword" bandits destroyed city of Szeanchen, but later defeated by Government troops which have also advanced into Wushing and Changshing districts with object of rounding up remnants of bandit forces.

Foochow, April 26—Communist-bandits in vicinity of Kwangtser have surrounded the city and killed the commander of the People's militia and chief of police; messages sent to Nanking for assistance.

Shanghai, April 26—Newspaper *Eastern Times* printed report from Shanchikow, Chekiang province stating that bandits on April 22 captured and looted the town killing 400 people; also reported pirate launches captured launch at town of Shanfoochiao, looted passengers and escaped.

Kiukiang, April 26—Gen. Lu Tih-ping, head of Kiangsi provincial government, who recently tendered his resignation because of his inability to suppress communism and banditry, departed today for Hankow to confer with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek regarding bandit-communist suppression measures to be adopted in Kiangsi province; not known whether Gen. Lu will reconsider his resignation.

Shanghai, April 26—The *Up-to-date-Times*, new radical "mosquito" paper in Shanghai, published a report that the communist leaders Chu and Mao who have ravaged the provinces of Kiangsi, Hupeh, Kwangsi, and Fukien "are not in the least depressed," that they are receiving active support from foreign sources; alleged that Communist instructions include following points: (1) Don't attack Chiang Kai-shek but the Kuomintang in general; (2) don't use word "communist" so as to avoid attention of other parties; (3) attack Wang Ching-wei (Left Wing leader) and his followers; (4) urge unemployed workers to join Communist party; (5) take advantage of Chiang Kai-shek-Yen Hsi-shan dispute by mixing in armies on both sides; (6) order communist commanders Chu and Mao to concentrate their forces at one place for major movement; (7) order intellectuals in Canton, Shanghai and Peiping to organize "freedom" movement; (8) utilize services of bandits and rascals for creating general disorder.

Tientsin, April 27.—Officials here discovered large quantities of communistic literature in the headquarters of the tram-workers union.

Hongkong, April 27.—Magistrate of Hopinghsien district issues orders forbidding passage of outside troops through district due fear of attack by communist force under communist leaders Chu Teh and Mao Che-tung.

Tsinan, Shantung, April 27.—Officials here have notified Central Government that the bandit menace will be cleared up within a period of two weeks.

Hongkong, April 27.—Reports have been received here that communist leaders Chu and Mao are preparing to invade the Ping-yun district; thousands of residents of Ho-ping district have fled because of communist menace.

Hankow, April 27.—As a result of a conference here, it has been recommended that Gen. Ho Chien of Hunan, Gen. Ho Chen-chun of Hupeh and Gen. Ho Yin-chin of the National Government devise a plan for a general campaign against communists and bandits in the five provinces of Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Fukien and Kwangsi.

Tsingkiangpu, Northern Kiangsu, April 27.—A force of communists and bandits which recently retreated from Szeyang, Anhwei province, captured city of Kingsuchen near the Kiangsu-Anhwei border and allegedly murdered entire population of 1,000 and destroyed the entire city. Bandits were mounted and equipped with machine guns.

Changsha, April 27.—Gen. Ho Chien, head of the Hunan provincial government, announced appointment of Gen. Chang Chi-yung as commander of bandit suppression forces to cooperate with Kiangsi troops in suppression of bandits and communists on Hunan-Kiangsi border.

Tientsin, April 27.—Some 37 communists recently have been arrested by the local police in the Chinese and foreign areas; *Kung Sheng Daily Press*, radical labor paper, suppressed for distribution of radical literature.

Hongkong, April 27.—Gen. Chen Chi-tong, Gen. Chen Ming-shu and other important officials of Kwangtung province held conference to consider measures for

(*Continued on page 379*)

Precautions to Avert Labor Day Disturbances: The Labor Situation in Shanghai

Due to the precautions taken by the police of the International Settlement and French Concession, Labor Day, May 1, which had been looked forward to throughout the week as a day laden with possibilities for considerable trouble, was expected to pass off quietly. During the morning no incident of any note took place and nothing serious was expected during the afternoon.

Every available member of the police force of both the foreign settlements was on duty and in addition more than half the special police were standing by in the event of disturbance. Naval and military forces were also held in readiness.

Throughout the morning heavy police patrols were stationed in the districts in which trouble was expected with instructions to search, or if necessary arrest, any suspicious persons. Barricades were kept in readiness to put in place between the French Concession and the Settlement. The large iron gates between the French Concession and Chinese territory were kept closed.

The Chinese authorities took equally as many precautions as were taken in the foreign concessions. Those districts in which trouble was expected were under martial law and the police reinforced by soldiers from the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison.

All places of amusement were ordered closed throughout the city in order to avert the gathering of crowds. Most of the Chinese firms, as well as a number of the foreign firms, were closed.

The precautions were taken as a result of the recent threats on the part of radicals to make Labor Day an occasion for a general uprising throughout the territory in and about Shanghai. These threats were augmented by the strike of workers in the tramway company and busmen and threatened strikes in several other public utility and private concerns.

Tram Workers Join Busmen

The disturbances did not threaten to develop into anything of serious proportions until April 25 when the tramway workers of the International Settlement joined the busmen who had gone out a few days before on strike and completely paralyzed public transport. Officials of the company, however, declared that the strike would be short-lived and expressed high hopes for an early settlement. It was not until two days later that they saw that it would be impossible to bring the trouble to a head until after the expected May 1 trouble. No clash of a serious nature took place during the time despite the fact that the press reports from day to day declared that the strikers were under the constant influence of agitators.

The largest demonstration, and one fraught with grave possibilities, was held on the morning of April 27 in the Louza district, made famous by the May 30 riots of 1926 and since then the center of all such demonstrations, when several hundred persons gathered and distributed thousands of handbills of an anti-imperialist, anti-Kuomintang and pro-Soviet nature. For blocks the streets were literally covered with this literature and special police guards from both the International Settlement and French Concession were called out to patrol the districts. They were able to keep the crowds moving and thus averted any incident.

Demonstrators flooded Avenue Edward VII with literature on April 27. Some scenes during the agitation in which the police of the French Concession and International Settlement were called out in considerable force to keep the peace.

Upper left: **The corner of Avenue Edward VII and Thibet Road, showing the police clearing the thoroughfare.**

***Upper right*: A group of French soldiers on duty keeping the situation in hand.**

Lower. **Some of the literature along the kerb which was thown by the demonstrators.**

***Photos by courtesy of the Shanghai* Times.**

That the demonstration might have developed into something serious is seen in the report of the *North-China Daily News*, which stated that the police seized iron bars, clubs, empty bottles and lime powder. Ringleaders were stationed at strategic points to harangue the crowds and urge them to violence as well as urge them to join in the demonstrations which they said would be held on May 1. Some of them carried banners with such inscriptions as "Down with the Kuomintang—do not forget May 1."

110 Ringleaders Arrested

The demonstration was well in hand by noon after some 110 of the alleged ringleaders had been arrested. The first arrest occurred at the corner of Pakhoi and Chekiang Roads at 9. 15 a. m. when the police seized a coolie carrying three small banners, some communistic

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Literature Thrown by Demonstrators on April 27

The circulars reproduced here are some of those which were distributed during the demonstrations on Avenue Edward VII at the corner of Thibet Road on April 27. The translations follow:

Top: Notice to our Shanghai Labor Friends: Protest against the Imperialists employing White Russians to break our strike. Support the strike of our labor friends on the busses of the International Settlement. It proves that the labor circle in Shanghai has had to fight with the Chinese and foreign capitalists.

See! The Imperialistic Capitalists are now trembling in the face of the bus workers' strike! The Imperialistic Kuomintang dispatches armed police and plain clothes detectives to harrass us and orders martial law as if in war with an enemy. The Capitalists declare that our workers who do not return to work shall be dismissed. Does such oppression move the brave minds of our labor comrades from the path? No, positively no! Our labor comrades will only unite more strongly and struggle harder to make ready for a "blood" fight with the Capitalists!

See, the Imperialists are now taking steps to destroy our strike by employing White Russians. How malignant they are! We must remember that by employing White Russians the Imperialists last year broke the Water Works strike and the Power Company strike and have dismissed a large number of workers from the *China Press*. They will do the same to break the bus workers strike!

White Russians are always faithful running dogs to the Imperialists and have attacked the Soviet Union; the Kuomintang has occupied the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Imperialists have broken strikes. Rise up, our labor comrades in Shanghai, and denounce the White Russian. (Sgd.) Reenforcement Committee for the Shanghai Bus Strike, April 22.

Lower left: Rise up, oppressed people!

Strike work, strike business, strike study on May 1.

On May 1 we must:

Struggle for an eight-hour day system!

Demand higher wages!

Demand freedom of writing, speaking, meeting, striking, etc!

Down with the "Yellow" Labor Union!

Down with the Kuomintang!

Down with Imperialism!

Uphold the Soviet District Representatives Conference!

Be ready for armed violation!

General Preparatory Committee of May 1 Memorial Day.

Lower right: General Strike! Busses and Tramcars in the International Settlement.

Come on, strike together, the workers of busses, tramcars, electric works, water works, gas works in the International Settlement and French Concession!

Struggle for: 1. higher wages; 2. extra rice allowance; 3. protest against dismissal of workers; 4. protest forfeitures; 5. suspend work on Sunday without forfeiting wages:

We must cry with loud voices: Down with the Yellow Labor Union! Down with all the traitors and running dogs to labor! Organize a "Red" Labor Union! Take part in the Shanghai General Labor Union! Protest against the Imperialistic Kuomintang which oppresses and kills laborers! Down with the Reorganization Party! May 1 General Strike! Go to Nanking Road and make a threatening demonstration!

Shanghai General Labor Union.
April 19.

Chinese Ratepayers Reply to Mr. McDonald's Speech at April 16 Meeting

An answer to the speech of Ranald G. McDonald at the meeting of foreign ratepayers on April 16, when that body voted down a proposal to increase Chinese representation on the Council from three to five was made by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association and published in the foreign press on April 27. The statement declared that the meeting was carried away by the eloquence and the voters forgot that they were in a hall situated in China, while outside was the mass of Chinese people who were the sovereigns of the land. It reiterated that the decision of the ratepayers was null and void as the meeting had no authority to discuss and decide on anything affecting the rights and privileges of the Chinese ratepayers. It further stated that such a speech not only divided the population of the Settlement into two hostile camps, but also strikes at the root of amicable relations between the Chinese and British which their governments have labored to foster. The text of the statement follows in part:

"It is indeed regrettable not only to the Chinese but foreigners as well that the resolution introduced by the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai to increase Chinese representation was rejected by the foreign ratepayers on April 16, following a lengthy speech delivered by Ranald G. MacDonald in opposition to the increase. It is needless to say that the rejection is a serious blow to the amicable friendship between the Chinese and the foreign communities in Shanghai which has been cherished for years and it is fraught with the gravest consequences for their future co-operation.

"This Association is rather reluctant to comment on a speech which is evidently permeated by ideas long since discarded and in which the whole frame of the argument is built on prejudices. But actuated by a genuine desire to further Sino-foreign co-operation, we deem it advisable to issue this statement to the public with the expectation that any misunderstandings that might possibly be caused in the foreign community following Mr. Mac-Donald's speech will be dispersed. And at the outset, we have to reiterate our Declaration made public a week ago to make explicit our stand:

"The Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Association hereby declare that the foreign ratepayers of the International Settlement of Shanghai have no right whatsoever to discuss and decide upon anything affecting the rights and privileges of the Chinese ratepayers of the Settlement, and that the rejection on April 16, 1930 by the foreign ratepayers of the resolution to increase the number of Chinese seats on the Shanghai Municipal Council from three to five is *ultra vires*, therefore null and void."

An Emotional Appeal

"It is plain to all that the utterances of Mr. MacDonald's are imbued with emotional appeals rather than logical reasoning and are fruitful of no other result than embarrassment to the foreign community and indignation of the Chinese people. The harangue, however, eloquent, would have exerted no perceptible influence in a legislative assembly of a high order, but inasmuch as the Meeting of the Foreign Ratepayers is more or less in the form of a mass meeting and the ratepayers present did not have intimate knowledge of the question at issue, they were carried away by an emotional eloquence and apparently forgot that they were sitting in a hall which was situated in the Chinese territory and outside its four walls there was the mass of Chinese people who were the sovereigns of the land. This Association further regrets that the move initiated by Mr. MacDonald is disastrous in results as it not only tends to divide the population of the Settlement into two distinct and hostile camps, but strikes at the root of amicable relations between the Chinese and the British which their Governments have labored to foster. It is a matter for sincere regret not only to the British community in Shanghai but to the British authorities as well.

"This Association is not in a position to answer the attacks Mr. MacDonald directed towards the Municipal Council and the Councillors. But there are a few questions upon which he asks for enlightenment. As regards his contention that the Chinese Members of Council devote their energy to the furtherance of Chinese interests alone, we would like to point out that the Chinese Councillors will naturally stand for the interest of the Chinese community, for if such is not the case, the members of the Municipal Council should be elected irrespective of nationalities, and the present distribution of seats on the Council to national groups would be meaningless. Nevertheless it will be readily seen that the Chinese Councillors do not stand for Chinese interests alone and the foreign Councillors for the interests of all, if we only study the estimates of the Council to figure out for ourselves the amount of money appropriated for the welfare of the Chinese residents and that for the welfare of the foreign community. The Municipal Budget bespeaks the differences without reserve.

"The May 30 Incident leaves a dark spot in the history of the Settlement, and actuated by a sincere desire for co-operation, the Chinese Councillors exerted whatever influence they possessed to bring the question of compassionate grant to an amicable settlement. The Martyrs Cemetery was constructed by the families of the deceased who voluntarily earmarked a portion of the grant totalling $20,000 for the purpose, and the balance was met by free contributions from the Chinese public for the memory of those who sacrificed their lives on the altar of Justice and Humanity. Indeed to the Chinese people, the Cemetery is yet too small to commemorate this event.

The Letter to Judge Feetham

"As to the letter recently addressed to Judge Feetham by the Federation of the Street Unions, this Association observes that as the letter bespeaks the grievances of the Chinese residents in the Settlement in unequivocal terms, it naturally receives the support of every thinking Chinese and arouses the sympathy of every open-minded foreigner

"If the anti-foreign feeling among the Chinese community as alleged by Mr. MacDonald is in any way true, it is but a barometer with which to measure the degree of mistreatment they receive from the foreign community. The Chinese are a rational people, and the calmness with which the Chinese Ratepayers face the present acute situation proves to the contrary what the lawyer so vehemently accused them.

"Further in his speech, Mr. Mac-Donald inquires into the system followed by this Association in the election of the Chinese Members of the Council, the number of qualified Chinese voters, etc. We should point out that the method followed in the election of the Chinese Councilors and the names and the number of the Chinese voters are published in the vernacular papers prior to formal election every year, and this year the election system was reported in detail in the local foreign press at the end of March. That Mr. Mac-Donald asks for enlightenment on these matters merely shows that he does not even have a casual knowledge of what is going on in the Chinese community in Shanghai and that his utterances naturally reveal his ignorance of the evolution of the national life of China to-day. He says he has been statying in Shanghai for eight or nine years, and we wonder how that will help him even if he has been here ten times as long.

"That despicable anti-Chinese feeling which is felt throughout the whole of Mr. MacDonald's speech is especially noticeable in his quoting the mandate of Emperor Chien Lung to King George III of England in 1793 which is entirely irrelevant to the subject of his speech. The quotation is for no other purpose than to instill the same despicable anti-Chinese feeling in his audience. Here we recall the lawyer's wanton resort to history to support his stand by quoting several passages from a speech of an early-Victorian writer in praise of British imperialistic glory. Such quotations may have the effect of reminding the aggrieved nations of the grim countenance of Imperialism which the Powers are making every conceivable effort to correct. They are lamentably incompatible with the statement of the British Government in 1927 which was meant to restore the good-will of the Chinese people and are obviously damaging to the commercial edifice which the British traders have taken years and years to build up in China.

Chinese Wish to Co-operate

"This Association avails itself of this opportunity to define to the public its attitude towards this unhappy event:

"1. This Association always sponsors the noble cause of Sino-foreign co-operation.

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The Rendition of Weihaiwei

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭森

The rendition of Weihaiwei is significant in many respects. The history of Weihaiwei began in 1898, a period known as the "scramble for concessions". Weihaiwei is a fine naval harbor, situated a few miles to the west of the northern promontory of Shantung Province. It was leased by China to Britain, (as alleged), in order to provide Great Britain with a suitable naval harbor in north China for the better protection of British commerce in the neighboring seas.

Lease Expired Eight Years Ago

As every layman knows, it was the so-called doctrine of the "Balance of Powers in the Far East" that animated the British to lease this territory from China. Germany and Russia respectively leased territories from China, so the British demanded the same. The Treaty between China and Great Britain provided that the lease should be valid for 25 years. Thus it will be seen that it expired in 1921—eight years ago!

During the Washington Conference, the Chinese delegates made a bold demand that Weihaiwei and Kwanchowkwan should be returned to China. The French delegate answered that the Government would be ready to return Kwanchowkwan to China provided Great Britain would return Weihaiwei. Liang Yu-ho was then appointed to open negotiations with the British authorities for the return of Weihaiwei, but no result was achieved. Dr. Wellington Koo, when he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, again commenced negotiation with the British government. But owing to upheavals, nothing resulted. The National Government recently opened negotiations with the British Minister, and was successful.

Some Impressions

The question now is whether the French Government will live up to its promise or will still claim that the Treaty has not yet "expired". The French have been very unpopular with the Chinese in southern China. The anti-British boycott movement of a few years ago, has practically died out owing to the British changing their policy in China, such as the return of their concessions in Hankow, Kuikiang and Chinkiang to China. So we would advise the French to take the same step. They should do so of their own accord, and not at the request of the Chinese.

Times have changed since Germany, Russia, Great Britain and France struggled for naval harbors in China so as to maintain the balance of power in the Far East. Kaiochow was returned to China long ago. Weihaiwei is now being returned to China. With the return of Weihaiwei to China, we have every confidence that the French will return Kwangchowkwan to China within a few months. Then also Port Arthur and Dairen, which have long been looked upon by the Chinese as an asylum for Pro-Japanese elements, who, when in power, have been ready to sell all China's rights to Japan in return for money to be deposited in the Japanese banks. Being exempted from the Chinese jurisdiction these elements could plan for revolts at any time against the National Government. When some political upheaval occurs, the newspapers are full of reports that so-and-so, former "big men" of the Peking Government, have returned from Dairen to join the revolt.

Why the Japanese Have Been Unpopular

The Japanese have been very unpopular in China partially due to their "protecting Chinese traitors" from Chinese punishment. The returning of Port Arthur and Dairen to China would destroy the "hotbed" of the traitors. In addition to concluding a commercial treaty, Japan should, on its own initiative, notify the National Government of a date for the opening of negotiations for the return of Port Arthur and Dairen.

The return of Weihaiwei to China and the refusal of the Shanghai Ratepayers to vote in favor of increasing the number of the Chinese in the Shanghai Municipal Council by the so-called Rate-Payers meeting, convinces us that there is a sharp difference of policy between the British Government and many British residents in China. It is because of the stupidity of the latter that there has been a muddle in Sino-British friendship.

In China, especially in Shanghai, there are too many diehards who advocate armed intervention in China and the maintenance of the present *status quo* of foreign rights and privileges, which are based on treaties concluded three-quarters of a century ago, and which have been bitterly denounced by the Chinese of all classes. If the British Government wants to maintain their friendly relation with China, improve its trade with China, and carry out a policy of conciliation, we suggest that the British Government should recall all the die-hards from China; or prohibit British nationals in China from taking any unfriendly actions towards the Chinese; or, the National Government should deport them altogether.

Nanking, April 20, 1930.

Chinese Councillors in Shanghai

BY TENNISON TAN

In connection with the action of the Shanghai Ratepayers in rejecting the proposal to increase the number of Chinese Councillors, acting on the spur of the moment after listening to a prejudiced speech by Ranald McDonald, and the reply of the Chinese ratepayers that this matter of the number of Councillors is not one for the Ratepayers at any rate, I wish to make the point that, strictly speaking, the legal authority of Shanghai and other concessions has to be sought in Article 2 of the Treaty of Nanking, 1842 which provides simply:

> "His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that British subjects, with their families and establishments shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits without molestation or retraints, at the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai."

One can not find any more provisions on the rights and powers of the Settlement in any of the other treaties concluded between China and the countries concerned. That is the reason why I say that the powers and authorities of the Settlements have never been sanctioned by treaties. We must not forget that, after all, treaties are treaties and as such they alone give rise to legal obligations and create legal status.

A Careless Statement

Mr. McDonald in his speech said: "There is no justification for this resolution and no advantage in it at the present time. What earthly gain or advantage can thereby be to the efficiency of the administration of the Settlement or to the foreign ratepayers or to the Chinese ratepayers by the addition of these two (Chinese) members?". It is indeed regrettable that Mr. MacDonald has made this careless statement, for it is extremely provocative in nature. If it is not justified to present the resolution, is it justified for the Settlement to carry out its land regulations without the approval of China?

According to statistics, there are at present about 30,565 foreigners and about 802,700 Chinese living in the International Settlement; this means that over ninety-five per cent of the population in the district are Chinese. It goes without saying that they contribute by far the largest share of revenue of the Settlement. And yet Mr. McDonald says that "there is no justification for the resolution by the addition of these two (Chinese) members."

An injustice will sooner or later be righted and if this is the case why not grant what the Chinese want now? For more than ten years, the Chinese people have been struggling unceasingly for a voice in the Municipal Council of the International Settlement. They demand it because they simply feel that it is only right that they should be represented in the Council, especially when they bear most of the financial burden of the Settlement.

What the Chinese Demand

Chinese, like all other people, want to regain what they have lost. They have spoken very plainly through the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce in 1925 when the latter with the approval of Chinese guilds, labor organizations, etc. presented the following demands to the Municipal Council of the International Settlement:

> "The Chinese may participate in the Municipal Council and rate-payers' meetings. The rate-payers' representation in the Council shall be in proportion to the amount of rates payable and paid to the municipal revenues, and the qualifications for franchise of the Chinese shall be similar to those of the foreigners.
>
> "For the purpose of the franchise, distinction shall be made as to the beneficial and trust (or legal) interests of property, with the beneficial interest. The right of franchise shall accompany, and in the case of the trust interest, such right shall be exercised by the beneficial owners thereof."

The foreign ratepayers in recognizing the justice of the Chinese demands on April 14,1926, passed a resolution favoring the admission of three Chinese members to the Council.

A municipal government is established only for the benefit of the people living in the area. Since over ninety-five per cent of the people living in the International Settlement are Chinese, it is expected that the men who govern them must be the men who they want and trust. It is unjust to have only three representatives for 802,700 people, while there are nine representatives for only 30,515 people.

Hankow, April 25, 1930.

The Model District of Chung Shan

(By Nam Fong in China Truth, Canton, April 5)

Chung Shan, formerly known as Heungshan, is the birthplace of the Kuomintang leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and is named after him. As he was popularly known to the masses in China overseas as Chung Shan, just as Mount Vernon is dear to the hearts of American citizens, so Tsui Hang, the little village where the great Revolutionist saw the dawn of life, is revered by the people of China.

Situated at the mouth of the Canton delta, and separated from the mainland by a waterway, Chung Shan is contiguous to Macao, the Portuguese Colony, a narrow slip of land connecting the two places, between which daily contact is established both by a fine motor road and by a navigable river.

Two years ago, Chung Shan was politically reconstructed on lines hitherto unknown and untried in China. With the sanction of the Central Covernment, Chung Shan was given a charter under which it is now ruled by a committee, independent of the Kwangtung Provincial Government. The committee is composed at present of 9 members; they are ex-Premier Tong Shao-yi, Railway Minister Sun Fo, Li Lu-chao, General Wu Tieh-chen, Tsoi Cheong, Li Sing-keng, Cheng To-suk, Ma Ying-piu and Chung Ming-kong.

Immediately under the committee is the Chung Shan magistrate, who carries out its policy and instructions, and administers the affairs of the district government. Functioning under the direct control of the magistrate are the following bureaus: Finance, Police, Reconstruction, and Education.

The present magistrate, recently appointed, is Wong Kue-su, who assumed office on the 25th of March. As the materials of this article were gathered during the office of his predecessor, Li Lu-chao, attention will be confined to the work achieved under the former administration —an administration that will long be remembered by the people of the Model District for its efficiency and integrity and comprehensive and progressive planning.

Magistrate Li Lu-chao was ably assisted in his short term of one year by four young men, each being chosen for his particular qualifications. Mok Siu-che was Commissioner of Finance, Chang Chuk was Commissioner of Police, Chang Chung-lim was Commissioner of Reconstruction, and Wong Hsi-shing, Commissioner of Education.

The Work of the Bureaus

The Finance Bureau: This bureau collects all the local revenues, and, after deducting $30,000 monthly for administrative expenses, remits the balance to the Provincial Finance Department at Canton. Under Mr. Mok, a most effective system of checking receipts and expenditures was devised, so that squeeze was practically eliminated. A modern method of bookkeeping was introduced, and the accounts were completed at the end of the day, with vouchers for all moneys received and paid out, so that the Magistrate and the general public—the books were open to inspection—knew at any time exactly how the Administration stood financially. Whatever other claims Chung Shan may have for being a Model District, certainly as far as the financial accounting of receipts and expenditures was concerned, the claim was fully justified in Magistrate Li's term. One only wishes that the same system of public accounting were introduced in every part of China.

Police Bureau: The district is divided into police areas under the control of the headquarters at Shekki, which is the seat of the government. There are 500 police and 200 guards at Shekki and its suburbs; under the direct control of the Chief of Police, 2,000 militia and 2,000 reserved militia are scattered at different points of the district The men are subjected to constant training and strict discipline, so that brigandage has been wiped out locally. It is the proud boast of Chung Shan to-day that its inhabitants can carry their money about in bags either in public buses or in hand push carts, with every assurance of safety.

Reconstruction Bureau: The Bureau takes charge of the following matters:

1. Communications;
2. Commerce—gathering statistical data at present;
3. Public works;
4. Agricultural.

The constructive program of the bureau is to lay 400 good motor roads, which will tap and connect up all the important points of the district. This work will be completed within five years or less.

There are at present completed 68 miles of motor roads which are as follows:

Ke Kwan Road—total length 45 miles—is finished from the Macao barrier to Tsui Hang	30 miles
Ke Wan Road	8 „
Pu Ying Road	2 „
Lung Tsung Road	12 „
Kai Tip Road	16 „

In Shekki, there are two miles of concrete road and one mile of macadam. One new road is under construction and three more are already planned for, the total distance for the town roads will be over three miles.

Many Civic Developments

There is one public park under construction, containing 40 mows, in Shekki, and in the suburbs there are six rice mills, but in the whole district more than 40 mills.

One electrical plant supplies the city with more lights than the capacity calls for, with the result that very poor service is rendered to the community. There are two other electrical plants in the country, which run rice mills during the day and supply electricity to the villagers at night.

The principal exports, which amount to several millions annually, are vegetables, cabbages, bananas, Irish and sweet potatoes and fruits. The cabbages are shipped, via Hongkong, principally to Annam, Malaya, and Phillipine Islands.

Educational Bureau; There are 460 schools in the district, of which six are middle schools and the rest are primary schools. In Shekki alone, there are 40 schools and no less than 15,000 students are attending them.

Of the six middle schools, one is under Government control and is confined to Junior and senior classes; one Girls' Middle School, one Normal School, and the other three are ward schools.

The Government contributes $13,000 monthly for the support of government schools. Private schools are maintained by revenues derived from rice fields, which have been allotted by each community for educational purposes.

Much attention is given to athletics. There are two public playgrounds where annual athletic meets take place for the selection of a team to represent the district at the Province Athletic Meeting. Last year Chung Shan carried first prize, which fact has considerably roused the athletic spirit of the schools.

There are so many new features in the schemes laid out by Li Lu-chao's administration, that space does not allow fuller treatment. But it may be said that there is to-day in Chung Shan a spirit of progress strong and active, prevailing not only among the officials, but also among all classes, whose ambition is to make their native place a Model District in every sense of the word.

Before concluding this brief account, it may be said that it is due to the credit of the people of Chung Shan that they have stamped out gambling and opium smoking. For this reform alone, Chang Shan rightly deserves to be called the Model District.

The Present Status of China's Foreign Negotiations

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, April 25, made a statement on the present situation of China's foreign relations. He said the date for the publication of the Weihaiwei Rendition Convention and Agreement had not been fixed, as the Ministry still awaits a reply from the British Government. Neither had the British Minister received from his Government instructions to sign the Boxer Indemnity Pact. The Sino-Japanese Tariff Treaty is expected to be signed early in May. The French Minister, Count de Martel, has expressed his intention to go to Nanking to sign the Annam Pact. The American Minister, Nelson Johnson, was expected to arrive in Shanghai April 27 and proceed to Nanking immediately. Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to the United States, was returning to America from Europe and the conference for the discussion of the Extraterritoriality issue between Dr. Wu and the American Government was expected to resume early in May. Negotiations for the Sino-Turkish Treaty are in progress.

Vast Smuggling Enterprises: Center in Hongkong

(*From the Review's Correspondent at Canton*)

A grave problem facing the Kwangtung Provincial Government in particular and the Chinese Provincial Governments in South China on the whole is the activities of smugglers who are smuggling large consignments of foreign imported goods into various parts of Kwangtung in an attempt to avoid payment of the graduated tariff and other taxations imposed by the Chinese Government. As ninety per cent of the foreign goods consumed in Kwangtung come from the principal seaport of South China, Hongkong, the smugglers are making either Canton or Hongkong their base of the nefarious works utilising extensively the towboats and cargo junks plying between Hongkong and Chan Chuan, Kongmoon, Fatshan, Shum Chun, Sheklung, and Samshui—all of which are principal towns in Kwangtung. The smugglers are confining their activities to foreign piece goods, cotton yarns, metal wares, and other foreign imported daily necessities. It should be noted that while their business is outside the law, to all outward appearances their concerns are respectable business firms which should not be mixed up with the opium and arm smugglers.

Apart from the graduated tariff imposed recently by the National Government, the smugglings in South China can be traced to two factors, the sensational drop in the value of the exchange of silver and the existing numerous minor taxations in Kwangtung which are taxing the patience of the merchants, who, in their desperation to maintain their business with the districts in the interior of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, are resorting to methods outside the law. The writer of this article had the occasion of visiting Canton, Chan Chuan, Fatshan, and Kongmoon recently and while there was informed by merchants that following on the sensational drop in the exchange value of silver towards the end of 1929, business was hard hit because there was a sudden increase of from twenty to thirty per cent in the value of all imported foreign goods from Hongkong resulting in one-third of the firms in Chan Chuan and Kongmoon dealing in foreign products suspending business.

Low Silver Lessens Imports

In connection with this unsatisfactory state of affairs, the Canton firms found that there was a decrease of demand from the interior for foreign products at the beginning of this year. The reason is not hard to seek as the residents in the up countries are either discarding the foreign products and using native goods or else they are cutting down their rate of consumption because of the low value in exchange of silver, which is the money standard in Kwangtung. Furthermore, the merchants were again affected in their trade with the enforcement of the graduated tariff on foreign goods with much higher rates on the luxury goods which have been in great demand in Canton for many years.

Faced by the alarming falling in the trade conducted in Canton and the continual decrease of orders for foreign goods from the Kwangtung interior, the Canton firms are resorting to smuggling. Meanwhile, the more enterprising adventurers among the merchants boldly formed smuggling syndicates. In their outward appearances these syndicates are ordinary import and export firms with branches in Hongkong. By making arrangements with shipping companies with vessels plying between Hongkong and Chan Chuan or Kongmoon the smugglers are able to ship their commodities at considerable ease through the towboats and junks by first importing the goods into Chan Chuan or Kongmoon before shipping them to Canton.

All Kinds of Goods Smuggled

As Hongkong is a free port and as the Police searches along the Hongkong seacoast are confining to illicit opium and arms and ammunition the smugglers are able to load their goods into the towboats and cargo junks without the least difficulty. Upon their arrival at Kongmoon or Chan Chuan the goods, whether they be piece goods, metal wares, cotton goods, or motor cars, are unmolested, there being no searches in these ports in the interior of Kwangtung. The village gendarmes and troops are paying no attention towards the imported goods, considering such work as part of the duties of the custom authorities. Then there is the question of bribery which the smugglers will not hesitate to utilise.

As these towboats and cargo junks are leaving Hongkong daily for the interior of Kwangtung without passing through Canton and as some fifty to a hundred of such vessels from the interior are arriving in Canton it is estimated that enormous quantities of foreign goods are daily smuggled into Canton where the Police and troops and even the authorities of the maritime customs are not conducting searches in the inward and outward towboats. True, the custom officials are maintaining rigid searches on all inward Canton-Hongkong steamers and trains from Kowloon but with the convenient transportation afforded by the available junks and towboats few are so "foolish" as to ship their goods on the Canton-Hongkong steamers and thus have to pay the required graduated tariff, likin, special likin and in some cases special "military protection fees."

Another interesting factor about these smugglings in South China is the fact that instead of ordering goods from British firms in Hongkong or from their foreign producing centres, the small firms in Kwangtung are ordering with the smuggling syndicates who charge a slightly higher price than the foreign producers of British firms in Hongkong, as these syndicates profess they have to pay the towboat and junks for their services. In many cases when the merchants find that they can get their goods cheaper with these smuggling syndicates they are inclined to place their orders with the latter.

Prevention Is Difficult

While obviously the British authorities in Hongkong are not interested and not concerned over the activities of these smugglers the Canton Treasury should give some serious thoughts towards checking such activities. To exterminate smugglings of foreign goods into Canton it is necessary that a closer co-operation with the Hongkong police and the enforcement of more drastic searches on all inward towboats and junks into Canton River will be required.

On the other hand, the geographical position of both Canton and Hongkong are making the enforcement of the smuggling preventive laws exceeding difficult. Not only is Hongkong, or to be more, precise Kowloon, connected on land with Canton by the Canton-Kowloon Railway; Hongkong is, indeed, an integral part of the Chinese territories of Kwangtung with a land and river frontier on the northern side of the New Territories in Kowloon extending for over 14 miles, while the whole British Colony has a coast line of about 190 miles, with innumerable secluded spots surrounding it affording great opportunity to smugglers not only of foreign goods into Canton but even opium into Hongkong or arms and ammunition into Canton. Nearby Hongkong and its mainland of Kowloon there are some three scores of sparsely populated islands where smuggled goods can be unloaded and stored with great ease, and, no doubt, smugglers are taking full advantage of these geographical facilities. To guard these inlets and islands surrounding Hongkong adequately would require a staff of Police and revenue officers which it is far beyond the means of the British Colony to provide.

Canton, April, 25, 1930.

Priest Escaped Bandits, But Contracted Typhus

A correspondent in Sianfu, the capital of Shensi province, in a letter which was written on April 4 but did not appear in the *North-China Daily News* until Apail 24, told of the kidnapping of a Catholic priest. The name of the priest was not given, but the report stated that the bandits, after carrying off the priest, sent word back that they wanted a ransom of $1,500. When the sum was not forthcoming the bandits took the priest to a cave where he was held prisoner. One night when the bandits were all asleep, the priest escaped and returned to his home. He had no sooner arrived, however, than he became seriously ill of typhus, having contracted the disease while with the bandits.

Twenty-Five Foreign Settlement Areas in China

A recent *Kuo Wen* message from Nanking stated that according to an investigation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there are at present 23 foreign concessions and settlements on Chinese territory, which are as follows: The International Settlement and French Concession in Shanghai; the British and Japanese concession in Yinkow or Newchwang; the International Settlement, British and Japanese concessions in Kulangsu, Amoy; the French Concessions in Hankow, Tientsin and Shameen in Canton, the British Concessions in Hankow, Liaoning (Mukden), Antung, Foochow, Hangchow, Soochow, Shasi, Chungking and Tientsin, etc.; the Italian Concession in Tientsin; and, the International Settlement in Chefoo. The Ministry is doing its utmost to devise a means of securing the rendition of these settlements.

Japan's Colonizing Agency in China

BY HERBERT M. BRATTER,

(U. S. Commerce Reports, March 24, 1930)

The Oriental Development Co. (Ltd,) or Toyo Takushoku Kabushiki Kaisha, was established on October 8, 1908, under a 100-year charter to engage in colonization work in Chosen. Its initial capital of 10,000,000 yen was one-quarter paid up. The Japanese Government, with the object of controlling the company, subscribed to 60,000 shares, which it still holds. Through this stock ownership, through the appointment of the president and directors, through the company's close relationship with the Deposits Bureau of the Finance Ministry, and through subscription to the company's debentures by the various special banks, governmental influence in the company's affairs is large.

As in the case of the special banks organized under Government auspices, the Government for the first few years guaranteed a 6 per cent dividend on all Oriental Development Co. shares. Likewise it guaranteed unconditionally the two Oriental Development Co. loans floated in the United States in 1923 and 1928. Further strengthening the Government's influence, a law was passed in 1928 permitting the Oriental Development Co. to pay dividends on the Government-held shares at a rate 5 per cent lower than that paid other shareholders during the business years 1927 to 1931, inclusive. The Government, in accordance with the Oriental Development Company act—appoints special controllers, who examine the company's affairs.

The company is a steady borrower at the Deposits Bureau in Tokyo, receiving necessary capital from that source whenever conditions do not enable it to raise needed funds by the public flotation of debentures. In the past, when conditions have improved following credit granted by the Deposits Bureau, the Ministry of Finance has been known to suspend the unextended portion of such credits, as in 1924.

Raises Capital by Debenture Issues

A large part of the business of the Oriental Development Co. (Ltd.) resembles that of mortgage institutions in other countries. The company, by raising money through the public sale of its debentures, receiving deposits, and borrowing funds from the Deposits Bureau, was designed to assist in the development of Chosen. This was at first, and is now again, its chief business. The company not only makes loans, but also subscribes to private company shares and debentures.

The company's loans are extended to agriculturists, merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and municipalities, for irrigation drainage, construction, commercial, land settlement, and similar purposes. The company establishes and finances banks, trading posts, and agencies of various kinds. It engages in the development of water power. It may own, as well as improve, afforest, or settle land. The recruiting and distribution of immigrants in the various territories included in its sphere of operation is an important part of its business. It actively participates in agricultural corporations or banks formed to aid business in general and to supply settlers—as does the Oriental Development Co. itself—with agricultural implements, livestock, fertilizers, seed, and the like. Activities which the company at times has assisted with loans include alcoholic beverage manufacture, educational enterprises, the ceramic industry, marine products enterprises, fruit growing, stock raising, mining, paper manufacture, rice polishing, bean milling, cotton spinning, gas production, and miscellaneous undertakings. Through the Oriental Development Co. the Government has endeavored to stabilize the supply and price of rice in Chosen by developing sufficient rice fields to offset the general damage from drought.

Activities Defined in Articles of Association

Article 54 of the company's articles of association defines the loan activities of the Oriental Development Co., which are summarized as follows in a survey prepared by the company:

1. To make loans to immigrants for immigration expenses, to be redeemed in annual installments within 25 years or at fixed times within 5 years.

2. To make loans to producers on the security of their produce, for a period of less than 1 year.

3. To make loans on the security of immovables, railways, mining rights, and other rights on immovables, to be redeemed in annual installments within 30 years, or at fixed times within 5 years.

4. To make loans without security to public bodies or industrial associations organized by virtue of special laws, to be redeemed in annual installments within 30 years, or at fixed times within 5 years.

5. To make loans without security to farmers, not less than 20 in number, bound by a joint obligation, to be redeemed at fixed times within 5 years.

6. To subscribe for or underwrite shares or debentures issued by companies engaged in the handling of immigrants or in undertakings for local development.

7. To make loans on the security of shares and debentures issued by companies engaged in the handling of immigrants or in undertakings for local development, to be redeemed at fixed times within 5 years.

8. To make loans on the security of the "mass of properties" (zaidan) created by virtue of laws or ordinances, or on other reliable security, to be redeemed in annual installments within 30 years, or at fixed time within 5 years.

Developmental Operations in Chosen

The developmental work in Chosen consists of aiding companies with objects similar to its own; in encouraging and improving agriculture, afforestation, and immigration; and, particularly, reclaiming and developing idle land. This work is aided by the company's ownership of land, which it rents to tenant farmers. This land consists of rice fields and forest and other areas received from the Government in payment for shares in the company. In Manchuria the company does no work of this character. In Kwantung since 1921 it has been engaged in salt manufacture,

Land is not only one of the company's principal assets, but also one of the most profitable. In 1926 it was reported that 12 per cent return was earned on the land holdings, valued at 16,000,000 yen. In 1928-29 income from lands amounted to 4,700,000 yen, being exceeded only by income from loans.

In addition to 64,420 acres of forest land owned by the Oriental Development Co. in Chosen, it had under lease 138,376 acres of state lands devoted to forestry. Afforestation was begun by the company as early as 1910. By March 31, 1928, 242,000,000 trees had been planted.

Operations Outside of Chosen—Immigration

Since July, 1917, the Oriental Development Co. has operated also in Manchuria, Mongolia, China proper, the Straits Settlements, and the islands of the South Seas, where it has interests in sugar plantations. In Manchuria the company of late has replaced the Bank of Chosen in making loans against Japanese-owned property.

In 1924, when the larger part of the company's 152,000,000-yen advances was said to be outstanding in Manchuria, it was announced that its activities outside of Chosen would be reduced, and figures for the first half of 1926, accordingly, showed loans of 142,800,000 yen—68,600,000 in Manchuria, 54,800,000 in Chosen, and the remainder in North China and Taiwan. By the end of 1926 loans in Chosen exceeded those in Manchuria. Nearly half of the loans in Manchuria in 1926 went for urban undertakings and the remainder for manufacturing and transportation enterprises. In Chosen most of the advances in 1926 were for agricultural purposes.

From 1910 to March 31, 1929, the company had encouraged 3,971 Japanese families to settle in Chosen. Such settlers usually are given 2 cho (nearly 5 acres) of the company's land, although some receive 5 cho, for which they pay one-quarter of the value of the land. They are brought only in times of special need, as when the reclamation of waste land is undertaken.

Geographical Distribution of Loans

The total, reached its peak in 1923, declining thereafter until 1927, when an upward trend appears again to have begun. Loans in Chosen comprised practically the entire total up to 1917, when activities were inaugurated in Manchuria. By 1919, loans in Manchuria were almost as great as in Chosen, and subsequently became the most important group until 1926.

The company's loans in Japan proper were first recorded in 1919. They attained their maximum in 1923, in which year they slightly exceeded loans in Chosen, declining sharply thereafter, but registered a slight increase in 1928.

Investments in Shares and Debentures

The changes introduced in 1917 in the operations of the company not only extended the field of activities into Manchuria and China but also enlarged their scope. Whereas, previously, the company's investments in securities were confined to agricultural and industrial debentures in Chosen, since 1917 it has been permitted to purchase shares and debentures of companies handling immigrants or engaged in developmental work, either in Chosen or elsewhere. On March 31, 1929, the Oriental Development Co. held 421,796 shares in 21 companies. These shares had a paid-in value of 9,685,900 yen. On the same date the company held 8,390,000 yen of debentures—the issues of six companies—and 3,820,000 yen of matured and local loan bonds.

Debenture Issues Outstanding in 1929

The company is permitted to issue debentures to 10 times its paid-up capital, and up to the end of March, 1929, had issued them on 58 occasions. On that date such securities outstanding totaled 175,73,0632 yen, representing 40 separate issues. The largest of these issues, in original amount, were the two $19,900,000 loans floated in the United States in 1923 and 1928. Of the domestic issues, the largest in original amount and in amount outstanding in 1929 was the fifty-third, a 15,000,000-yen loan floated in March, 1928. Debentures outstanding on March 31, 1929, equaled approximately five times the company's paid-up capital. By a special provision inserted in the act creating the company, holders of its debentures have a preferential claim to the company's assets over any other creditors. The Japanese Government, futhermore, may guarantee payment of both principal and interest of any of the company's debentures.

Government-Guaranteed Dollar Loans

The Oriental Development Co. was the first Japanese interest to place a dollar loan in the United States with a Japanese Government gurantee. The loan, amounting to $19,900,000 and bearing interest at 6 per cent, was offered to the public on March 15, 1923, at 92, to mature in 30 years. On November 1, 1928, a similar issue of $19,900,000 of 30-year debentures was offered in the United States at 90. This loan was raised to retire outstanding yen debentures of the company to a total principal amount of $11,521,230, the balance being for the payment of bank loans. Interest on this issue was at 5½ per cent. Like its predecessor, it was guaranteed by the Japanese Government.

Business Affected by 1920 and 1927 Depressions

The company, in common with other Japanese interests, suffered from the depression of 1920-21, but, nevertheless, continued to pay more than the usual dividends. From 1921 to 1923, inclusive, shareholders received 10 per cent, the highest dividend ever paid by the company. In 1923, the year of the earthquake, dividends were lowered to 8 per cent, but the effects of the 1920 depression continued to be felt down to I927. In March of that year the Ministry of Finance recommended that the company reduce its dividend to private stockholders. This recommendation subsequently was adopted. Shortly thereafter the Ministry of Finance announced plans for the assistance of the Oriental Development Co. These included a 2 per cent reduction of the interest rate on its loans to the company and practically nondividend basis for the Government-owned shares.

On May 21, 1927. a general meeting of the stockholders drew up a readjustment plan for presentation to the Diet. The principal items of the plan which was in keeping with the Finance Ministry's suggestions, were:

Doubtful accounts and unsound assets amounting to 20,884,000 yen to be written off as losses, of that amount, 14,929,331 yen to be covered by reappraisal of real estate, 349,383 yen by the previous balance carried forward, and 5,550,000 yen by the reserve for losses; the remainder being brought forward.

The Government to lower the average rate of interest on advances to 4 per cent for the five following years.

The Government to forego dividend payments on its 60,000 shares so long as earnings continued insufficient to pay 5 per cent on all nongovernmental shares.

Growth of the Company and Earnings

The estimated net earnings of the Oriental Development Co., as given in the London Stock Exchange Gazette, increased from $520,923 in 1913 to over $7,300,000 in 1923. Earnings for the five following years, converted on the basis of yearly averages of monthly quotations for yen exchange, were reported in a circular describing one of the company's issues, as follows:

Earnings of the Oriental Development Co. (Ltd.)
(Figures in United States dollars, reduced to the nearest 100,000)

Year ending March 31—	Exchange rate	Gross earnings	Operating expenses	Net earnings	Interest payments	Available for sinking-fund reserves, depreciation, dividends and surplus
1924.....	0.4754	11.1	2.5	8.6	6.1	.25
1925	.3997	9.4	1.6	7.8	4.8	3.0
1926.....	.4240	9.8	1.7	8.1	5.4	2.7
1927.....	.4810	9.4	1.7	7.7	1.6.5	1.2
1918.....	.4692	9.3	2.2	7.1	5.5	1.6

1 Before adjustment of accounts whereby write-up of $6,469 450 in property account and transfer of $2,842,844 from reserve fund were added to income, and extra rdinary write-off and depreciation of $10,021,154 were deducted from income, after which adjustments $522,980, as per books, was available for sinking fund, depreciation, reserves, dividends, and surplus.

Capital and Funded Debt—Balance Sheet

The authorized capital of the Oriental Development Co. was increased to 50,000,000 yen in October, 1919. Of this amount 20,000,000 yen were fully paid up and 15,000,000 half paid up on August 31, 1928. The company's shares have a par value of 50 yen. (The Japan *Weekly Chronicle* of February 28, 1929, however, reported that the company planned to reduce its capital from 20,000,000 yen (5,000,000 paid up) to 10,000,000 yen.)

Besides capital obligations the company had outstanding on August 31, 1928, the following funded debt: External 6 per cent debenture loan of 1923, $17,172,000; external 5½ per cent debenture loan of 1928, $19,900,000; and internal debenture loans, 129,065,400 yen. Only the two external loans bear the Japanese Government's guaranty. A French loan of 50,000,000 francs, issued in Paris in 1913 on a 5.22 per cent basis, was repaid in 1924.

The balance sheet of the Oriental Development Co. (Ltd.), as of March 31, 1929, was as follows:

Balance sheet of the Oriental Development Co. (Ltd.) as of March 31, 1929

Assets:	Yen
Capital uncalled.....	15,000,000
Difference on securities.....	10,574,680
Loans	125,074,937
Loans made by company as agent.....	276,566
Stocks and other securities	17,952,929
Fund for special enterprises.....	10,095,609
Deposits.....	8,311,393
Money in special trust.....	23,459
Land	28,029,167
Forests	535,400
Buildings	6,467,897
Machinery and improvements.....	161,707
Farm products.....	953,817
Forest products.....	50,414
Industrial Products.....	582,442
Land, buildings transferred to others.....	17,780,825
Articles loaned.....	485,985
Enterprises' account.....	3,077,494
Suspense account	1,694,050
Due on Toa industrial bonds sold.....	504,000
Bills receivable	600,232
Gold and silver.....	106,976
Total	1248,389,934

1 The summation of the assets is 248,339,925 yen; that of the liabilities, 248,339 927 yen. The difference between these two figures and the totals is no doubt due to the dropping of all fractional parts of a yen.

Liabilities:	Yen
Capital authorized.....	50,000,000
Reserve for losses	250,000
Reserve for averaging dividends.....	979,000
Securities outstanding.....	176,730,632
Fixed deposits	5,740,260
Money borrowed.....	2,803,702
Money in special trust.....	27,849
Land, buildings transferred.....	5,404,913
Suspense account.....	888,011
Exchange adjustment fund.....	1,277,425
Loans made by company as agent.....	276,566
Contract guarantee money.....	64,266
Surety money of personnel.....	396,401

1 The summation of the assets is 248,339,925 yen; that of the liabilities, 248,339 927 yen. The difference between these two figures and the totals is no doubt due to the dropping of all fractional parts of a yen.

(Continued on page 381)

PRECAUTIONS TO AVERT LABOR DAY DISTURBANCES: THE LABOR SITUATION IN SHANGHAI

(Coninued from page 361)

pamphlets and a kerosene tin of firecrackers. About 30 minutes later the district around Hupeh Road and Avenue Edward VII was the center of the demonstration and shortly afterward it moved to the corner of Thibet Road where it broke into two parts, one going back to the Settlement and the other into the French Concession.

Shortly after the bus strike the China General Omnibus Co. announced that it would replace the strikers with Russian drivers and conductors and plans to send them on practice trips were under way. However, with the strikers at the pitch to which they had been worked it was decided not to send them out for fear that the busses would be stoned and the drivers assaulted,

Following the demonstration of April 27 the authorities of both the foreign settlements, as well as the Chinese authorities, started preparing for the "big" demonstration on May 1. Several raids were made on quarters where the presence of literature was suspected with some success. On April 27 the Chinese military officials in the western district of Greater Shanghai declared martial law. All business and industrial establishments were ordered to close their doors at 6 p. m. and no one was permitted on the streets after 8. p. m. In other districts precautionary measures were also taken by the Bureau of Public Safety and the police reinforced by soldiers from the Woosung-Shanghai garrison.

Police Units Reinforced

The police of the Settlement and French Concession took similar steps and reinforcements were sent to points where agitators were likely to gather as well as placing reserves on duty around firms expecting walkouts. Along Avenue Edward VII new barbed wire entanglements were ready on April 30 to be put in place. The French authorities likewise erected wire barriers along the boundaries. All available men were ordered to stand by and throughout the day small patrols were to be seen walking through the districts where trouble might be expected and searching suspicious persons. The foreign naval and military authorities ordered all liberty parties cancelled and had their men standing by in case trouble developed. This order was to be enforced both on May 1 and 2.

The first raid on alleged communist headquarters was carried out on April 26 by the French police. They entered the School of Fine Arts, 87 Rue Dupleix, seized 20,000 handbills and arrested 36 persons, including one woman. At the time a meeting was in progress and was said to have been composed of leaders who would take part in the May 1 trouble. Ten thousand of the pamphlets contained a plea to the Nantao and French tramway workers to come out on strike and 6,000 called a general strike for May 1. This latter was, however, unnecessary as practically every business had agreed that they would give their employes the day off.

On April 28, two tons of colored communist books pamphlets, reports and magazines, both in English and Chinese, together with a duplicating machine and other printing paraphernalia, were seized by the French police, according to a report in the Shanghai *Times*, which called it the largest collection of reactionary literature ever seized in Shanghai. The printing plant was said to have been within a stone's throw of the French Central police station. On the same day the French police raided a house in an alleyway on Rue Amiral Bayle and arrested five young Koreans and seized a large quantity of literature. On the press was found type to print a pamphlet headed "A Declaration to Foreign Armies and Navies Stationed in China" and called upon the soldiers and sailors to cooperate with communists in their struggle against the imperialists. A third raid was made in a house between Route Stanislas Chevalier and Route Zikawei.

City-wide Cleanup of Radicals

The International Settlement police also adopted these tactics and on April 29 a city-wide drive on suspected radical headquarters was opened with a result that 10 raids were carried out in various parts of the Settlement in short order during the morning. As a result 37 persons were arrested. The largest number of arrests were made at 866 Yalu Road where 16 persons, 10 of whom were employes of the Shanghai Power Co. were taken into custody. At the trial of 12 of those arrested in the Second Branch of the Kiangsu Higher Court on April 30 it was revealed that a strike of Power Company employees was set for May 1. It was learned that a set of demands was to be handed to the company asking for better treatment and a general increase in wages on the ground that the price of rice had advanced. They also demanded the dismissal of all Russians employed during the strike several months ago.

That gold from Moscow is responsible for the unrest in Shanghai was the information given by the *North-China Daily News* on April 29. The paper declares that "there is no doubt that communist centers in Harbin and Vladivostok and elsewhere in North China, working under the inspiration of Moscow have been endeavoring to foment disturbances in Shanghai and elsewhere, not only to embarrass the Settlement authorities, but equally the Nanking Government. The first report that came through suggested that a sum of $40,000 had been allotted to the campaign, but now it is believed that as much as $80,000 has been received.

Moscow's High-Salaried Men

"There is no evidence, however, that any of this is being spent in paying a subvention to the strikers, but is either being used as personal funds by the paid agents of Moscow or for the purpose of printing propaganda pamphlets," the report declared. "In view of the fact that the latter can be turned out very cheaply, it seems as likely as not that quite a lot of the money is being utilized as personal expenses by some of the expensive men employed by Moscow."

Thirty Chinese Officers Go to Japan for Further Training

By arrangement with the Japanese Government, the Ministry of War, the Inspectorate-General of Military Training and the Central Military Academy of Nanking are jointly sending 30 Chinese officers, who are graduates of military academies, on Government scholarships to Japan to pursue advanced studies in infantry, cavalry, artillery and other branches of military science.

Chinese Wives of American Citizens in Proposed Legislation

A recent telegram from Washington, D. C., stated that members of the Senate Immigration Committee have reported favorably on Senator Hiram Bingham's resolution which would admit to the United States Chinese wives of American citizens married prior to passage of the Immigration Act. The Houston Bill, a similar measure in the House of Representatives, has not yet been reported out of committee. A House survey indicated that it would fail of passage if reported out, thus repeating the history of several similar measures.

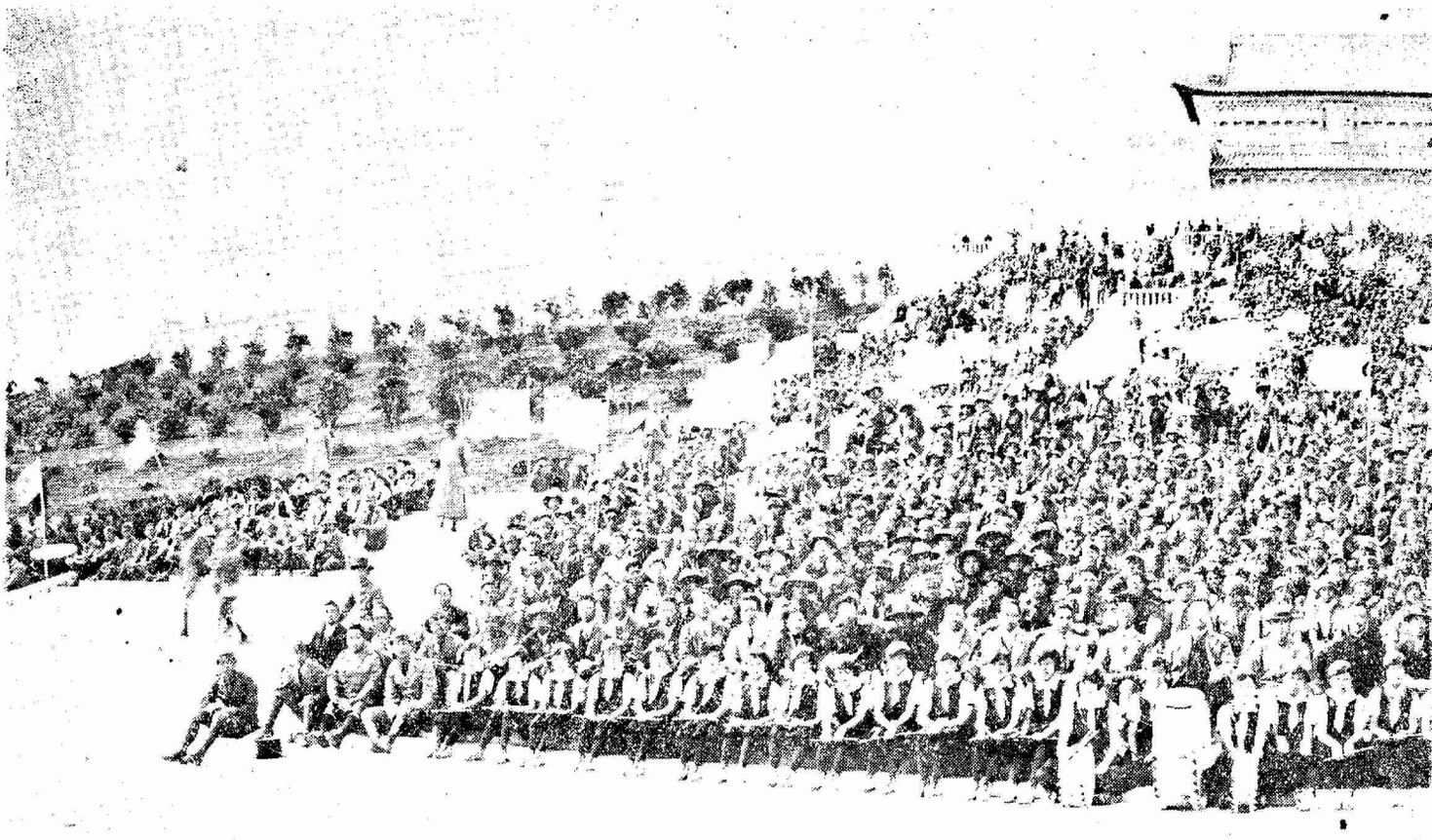
Woman Missionary Worker's Sanity Investigated by Jury of Women

A jury composed entirely of women was empanelled in U. S. Commissioner's Court for China end of last week to pass on the sanity of Miss Klara Wegner, a woman missionary. The jury was composed of Mrs. Lansing Hoyt, Mrs. Ferno J. Schuhl, Mrs. John A. Ely, Miss Virginia Cowper, Mrs. James B. Davies and Mrs. C. D. Meinhardt. Miss Wegner is a native of Germany, but went to the United States and was naturalized. She was associated with a Lutheran Church in Philadelphia which raised the sum of G. $1,000 and sent her to China as an independent mission worker. The form of insanity evinced by the patient is *dementia praecox*, accompanied with a belief that the patient is being persecuted by all who come in contact with her.

China Also Produces Fish Stories

The *North China Daily News*' correspondent at Amoy relates how a large whale was stranded at ebbtide at White Elephant Island near that city on the afternoon of March 27. Villagers and fishermen got busy with choppers and knives and soon the whole neighboorhood was having a feast. It was one of the kind that produces "whale bone"—found in the mouth. It measured 26 feet.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Chinese press in Shanghai recently printed a story that a large fish measuring some 30 feet in length appeared near the sea-shore at Chuansha, Pootung, on the night of April 19. The fish was stated to be of a bluish-grey color. The farmers stabbed it to death with daggers, spears, etc. but because of its great weight, they were unable to remove it. Later a number of famine refugees from north Kiangsu cut it up and carried it away.



One Hundred and Twenty-One Companies, Comprising Three Thousand, Three Hundred and Sixty-six Boy
Photo taken by Kwang Hua Studio on the

China Holds First National Boy Scouts Review

(Special Nanking Correspondence)

History was made last week when boy scouts from all over the country assembled in Nanking for the first National Boy Scouts Review ever held in China, under the auspices of the Chinese Boy Scouts Training Department of the Kuomintang.

The roll call at the Review revealed some 3,366 scouts in 121 companies. They came from the following 29 different cities: Shanghai, Nanking, Ningpo, Hangchow, Tsinan, Soochow, Wukiang, Tsingtao, Shaohing, Nanchang, Nantungchow, Anking, Changsha, Tanyang, Yangchow, Sungkiang, Kiangtu, Wuching, Chuansha, Yengcheng, Kuanyung, Wusih, Hwaian, Jukao, Chinkiang, Wuchang, Amoy, Hankow and Swatow.

Just as was the case with the National Athletic Meet recently held in Hangchow, girls did not want to be left out. About 300 husky girls, representing 21 schools, proved that they could be as proficient as the boys in any of the scout craft.

Minister of War National Chief Scout

General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, was appointed National Chief Scout. Owing to his absence at Hankow on military duty, the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang acted in his place with Tai Chi-tao, Head of the Training Department of the Party and concurrently President of the Examination Yuan, as chairman. Nine judges for the Grand Review were appointed from members of the Government. They included Hu Han-min, President of the Legislative Yuan, Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, and Dr. Chiang Mon-ling, Minister of Education.

The rally lasted from April 18 to 22 inclusive in Siao Ying (Little Camp), the military drill ground, where the scouts also camped the entire period. They did their own cooking with material furnished by the Headquarters. Each person was allowed each day 14 ounces of rice, 4 ounces of green vegetables, 4 ounces of pork, 4 ounces of potatoes, 2 ounces of bean oil, besides a little salt and bean sauce.

"Big Brother of the Scouts"

The Grand Review was opened on April 18 at 8 o'clock in the morning amid music from the military and Boy Scout bands. Four airplanes from the Aviation Department of the Ministry of War circled above the review ground. The most conspicuous person on the review stand was President Chiang Kai-shek, who acting as a big brother to the scouts, delivered to them a most inspiriting speech.

Camp fires were held in the evenings when the scouts amused themselves by music, singing, stories, stunts, etc. The afternoons were given over to exhibitions. There were the usual boy scouts signalling exercises, bridge building, fire fighting, cooking, first aid, bicycle exercises, tent pitching, watch tower building, etc. The efficiency of the girl scouts in first aid was most apparent. On the whole, the exhibitions did much credit to the Chinese boy scouts movement.

Standing in bold relief at the rally were the two troops of naval boy scouts from Chieh Mei School, Amoy. It is learned that the school will organize aviation boy scouts this fall. The drum and fife corps of the Liang Kiang Girls Physical Training of Shanghai also covered themselves with glory.

Prize to Winning Troops

The closing ceremony was held on the 22nd when prizes were presented to the winning troops. More than two hundred kinds of prizes were given, and some twenty

and Girl Scouts from all parts of China Gathered in National Convention at the National Capital at Nanking. Steps of the Sun Yat-sen Memorial at Nanking.

thousand different articles were distributed among the scouts as tokens. Besides presenting four silver cups to the winning troops and one picture to each company, President Chiang gave each scout a box of biscuits and two tins of canned goods. Special prizes were given to the girl scouts, the very young boy scouts and to those who came the farthest. Presentation of prizes was performed by Madame Chiang who was assisted by a 11 year-old girl scout and a 9 year-old boy scout, both youngest among the scouts.

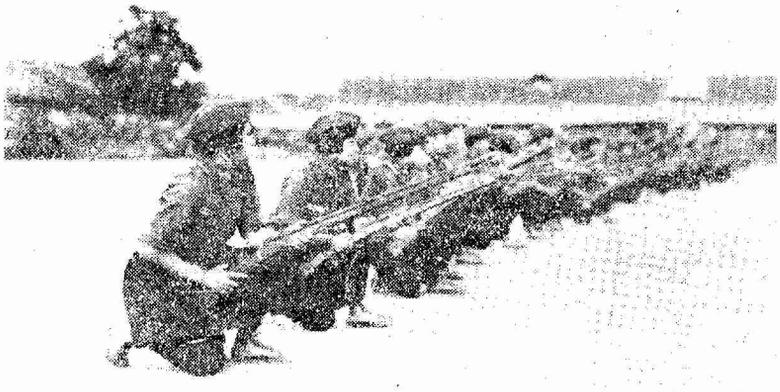
It is regrettable that one incident marred the otherwise 100 per cent success of the National Boy Scout Review. A sham night attack was staged the night before they were to leave Nanking. Some personal belongings were taken as war spoils. Next day while the little possessions were returned to their owners, a dispute took place between the boy scouts from Hupeh and those from the Chinan University, Shanghai. Difference in dialects and misunderstanding led to a fight in which six boys were hurt. Officers soon stopped the fight and the Chinan boy scouts were severely reprimanded by their President, Cheng Hung-nien. The wounded scouts were sent to the Central Hospital for treatment, but none was found seriously hurt.

Boy Scouts Introduced by Missionaries

The boy scouts institution was introduced in 1921 by the missionary schools. It proved such a success that native schools also took it up. As years rolled on, the movement became more and more popular. In the last few years, girl units began to come into existence.

Now hardly a score of years have passed since its institution in this country, it has made such progress as to have spread into almost all the provinces in China. Its

Chinese Boy Scout Exhibition in the Construction of a Bridge, Interesting Feature of Nanking Scout Convention.—*Photo by Kwang Hua Studios, Nanking.*



Left.—**Chinese Girl "Scouts" Giving an Exhibition in the Use of Arms**

importance as a means to develop wholesome citizens is so obvious that the Kuomintang has adopted it as a regular institution in its organization. Today, there are a total of 1,118 officers in charge of the movement in all parts of the country.

13,333 Scouts in China

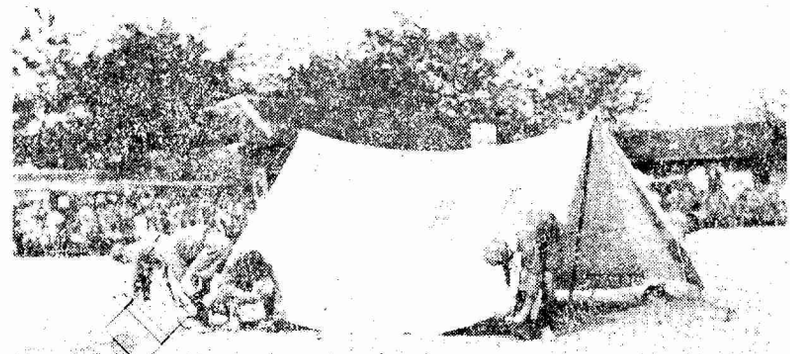
According to the statistics compiled by the Boy Scouts Training Department of the Kuomintang, there are 197 companies or 13,333 scouts in China. Nanking claims 17 companies with 1,118 scouts; Shanghai, 15 companies with 1,252 scouts; Canton, 2 companies with 181 scouts; Hankow, 8 companies with 287 scouts; and Tsingtao, 1 company with 24 scouts. The number of scouts in the various provinces is as follows:

Province	Companies	Scouts
Kiangsu	61	4,582
Chekiang	19	1,641
Hupeh	19	577
Kiangsi	17	486
Anhwei	15	748
Kwangtung	8	601
Shansi	6	322
Honan	4	235
Fukien	3	114
Hunan	1	126
Shantung	1	70

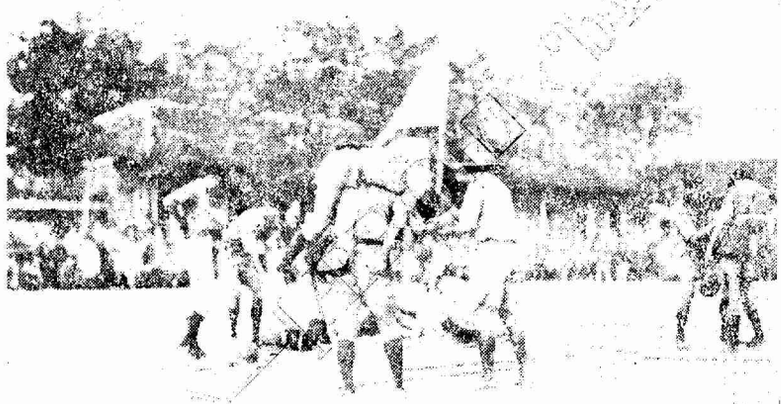
Besides the above provinces, the boy scouts movement is also being organized in Harbin, Kwangsi, Shensi and Charhar. The Philippine Islands has one company of Chinese boy scouts comprising 56 members, while Yokohama has 37 Chinese boy scouts.

The boy scout movement in China is one more evidence that China is changing and changing rapidly. It is a healthy sign and one that means much for the future of the country.

Nanking, April 29, 1930.

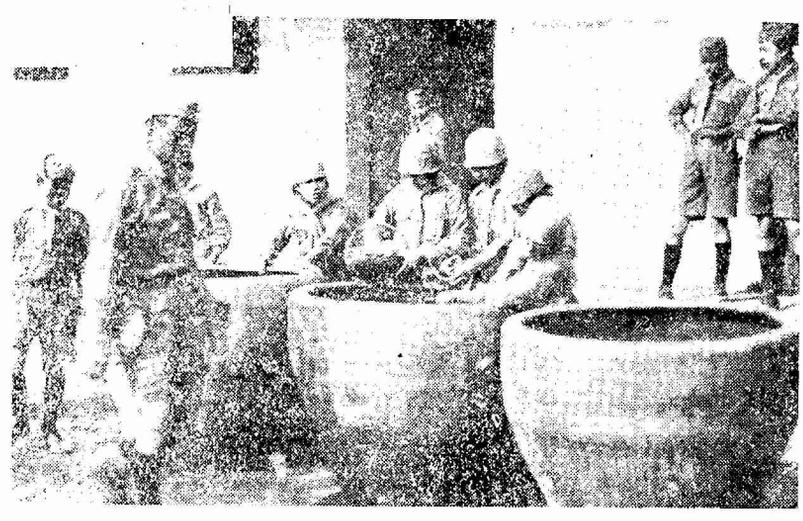


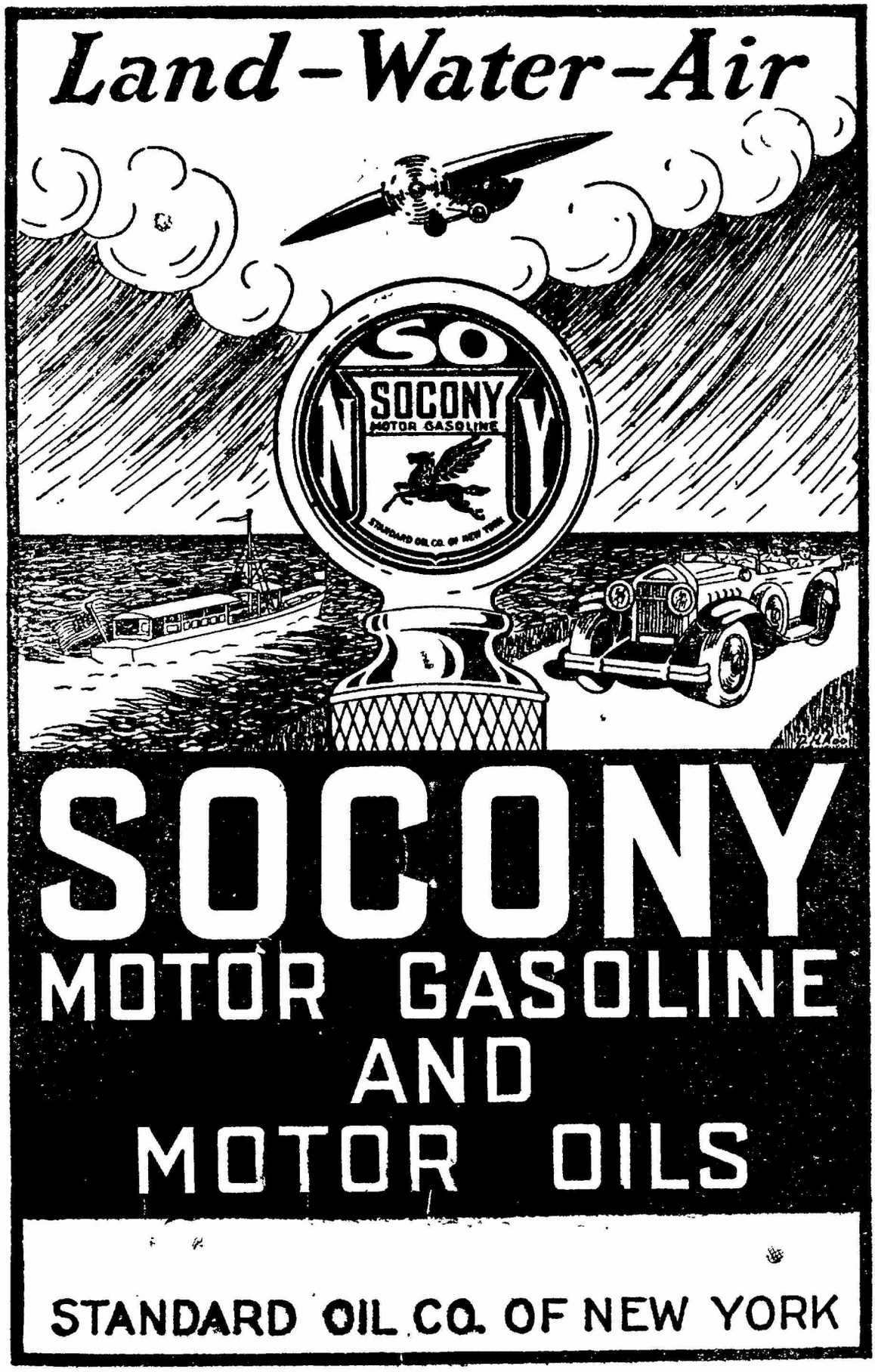
Chinese Boy Scouts, Like Their Western Brothers, Must Know How to Put up a Tent and Quickly Too!



Above.—**First Aid is Always an Important Part of the Scout Manual**

Below.—**The Girl "Scouts" Are Given Instruction in Modern Scientific and Sanitary Cookery. These Girls Are Preparing Vegetables for Dinner.**—*All Photos by Kwang Hua Studio, Nanking.*

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How to Feed the Four Hundred Millions

BY FANG FU-AN

In 1748 China's population was about 177 million. From 1748 to 1759 China gained 17 million people, according to official figures. From 1757 to 1771, China increased by about 20 million people in twelve years. Then, apparently more complete census returns were had or new provinces were included, for in 1775 the return was over 50 million higher. From 1780 to 1790 the increase was 24 million; then the population seemingly remained stationary for a decade, but by 1820 was around 350 million, a gain of 50 million or more during the preceding 30 years—a rate of increase which is found in the United States at present, Only 15 years later, in 1835, a total of 400 million was reached according to official statistics and by 1850 it had risen further to 429 million, an increase of 25 million during the preceding 15 years. Since 1859 the population has remained more or less stationary, and was estimated by the Chinese Post Office in 1823 at 438 million for China proper and Manchuria. The increase of population in Manchuria more than accounts for this 13 million gain since 1850. According to the estimate of the Post Office in 1928 there were 492,808,000 people in China.* The population in China, in other words, appears to have reached a saturation point under the old economic and industry regime; the struggle for existence has become a very real thing; and war, famine, disease and the other factors, which Malthus included under the terms misery and vice, are keeping the population within the limits set by the natural and technical resources.

Food a Vital Problem

Food, therefore, becomes one of the vital problems of China to-day. According to newspaper reports, rice in Shanghai cost in 1929 twenty-one dollars a picul, the highest price ever reached in the last thirty years. In Taiyuan the price of wheat for one picul has risen to forty-three dollars. More than this, there are millions of people who can buy little food at any price and millions are dying in the northwestern provinces. Let us first go to the fundamental question whether China can support proper her 500 million people or not. The total area of China is about 981 million acres, or a little over one-half of the United States. In Manchuria the total area is 233 million acres. Taking Manchuria, Sinkiang and all other parts of China except Tibet, the total area of land in China is 2,441 million acres, which is an area nearly a third larger than that of the United States. According to the *China Year Book* the total area of China is 4,278,352 square miles. Professor Baker in his famous article, "Land and Food in China", pointed out that among the 2,441 million acres of land there are only 700 million acres of cultivable land. "To recapituate", he said, "nearly half of the 2,400 million acres of land in the Chinese Republic (excluding Tibet) is too arid for crop production. About 5 percent of the remaining half (53 percent) which receives sufficient rainfall is too cold. Probably 40 percent of the remaining 48 percent climatically suitable is too mountainous or rough, while 5 per cent of the remainder is probably too sandy. This leaves about 29 percent of the land area of the Chinese Republic physically available for the production of crops. In the United States, the corresponding proportion is 51 percent. China has therefore, about 28 percent less land physically available for crops than the United States, i.e., about 700 million acres as compared with about 975 million acres. But as China has a population 280 percent greater, the area of land on which it is physically possible to grow crops is at present 1.6 acres per person in China and 8.3 acres in the United States. In other words, the United States has five times as large an acreage of potential crop land per capita as China".* As to the cultivated land in China the available statistics shows an approximate area of 180 million acres. This figure is obtained after the agricultural returns of *Hsiens* of China published in the volume entitled, "Statistical Tables of Agriculture and Commerce in 1918". According to figures given by the *China Year Book* of 1926 there is also a total of 180 million acres for the area of cultivated land in China proper and Manchuria, which is agreeable to the figure reported in the *Statistical Tables of Agricultural Commerce*. Professor Baker stated further, "In 1919 there were about 345 million acres of land in harvested crops in the United States, to which should be added at least 13 million acres of crop failures, and as much more summer fallow. In 1919 there were, therefore, about 380 million acres of cultivated land in the United States, or even twice the acreage in China the previous year. The area of cultivated land per capita of the total population of the United States was in that year 3.6 acres, whereas in China 0.4 acre. In other words, there is about nine times as much cultivated land per person in the United States as in China." China may expect to cultivate all the cultivated arable land but the situation may not be altered in any appreciable way. In order to prove this let us quote the following figures:—

*Baker: *Land and Food in China*, Mid-Pacific, 1929

The Density of Population

	sq. miles	Population
China	4,278,352	436,094,955
British Empire	13,355,246	449,583,000
Soviet Russia	7,041,120	132,000,413
Canada	3,729,665	9,364,200
United States	3,743,529	117,823,165
Australia	2,974,581	5,929,288
India	1,805,332	318,942,480
Great Britain	89,041	43,783,037
World as a whole	57,255,000	1,800,000,000

From the above figures we can see readily that the Chinese people are not having the amount of land which will suffice them. They do not have a share of land commensurate with their numbers. The total population of the world is 1,800,000,000, and its area, 57,255,000 square miles. China has twenty-five percent of the whole population of the world, but she has only 7.6 per cent. of the total area. More than that, as the writer pointed out above, only 29 percent of this 7.6 percent of the total area of the world is arable. Still further only 25.7 per cent of the 700 million (29 per cent of the total area of China) acres of cultivable land are cultivated. We thus, have a severe pressure of population on the food supply. Added to this we have civil war, bandits, flood, and drought which make farming practically impossible in many parts of the country.

Not only this, according to the Peking census, the area of rice land has greatly decreased as the following table shows and land devoted to cotton and tobacco has increased to an extraordinary extent:—

Area of Rice Land

1914	579,223,808	mou
1915	406,136,399	„
1916	247,138,746	„
1917	239,577,886	„
1918	181,676,194	„

Area for Cotton and Tobacco

	Cotton		Tobacco	
1914	28,415,902	mou	5,289,139	mou
1915	33,252,652	„	5,653,164	„
1916	40,171,789	„	3,624,275	„
1917	47,609,318	„	4,672,877	„
1918	51,681,457	„	10,511,544	„

The reason for this decrease of rice land and the increase of cotton and tobacco land is obscure. The increase of cotton land is because of the constant demand of cotton by British, Japanese and Chinese cotton mills in Shanghai, Wushih, and other indutrial districts of the Far East. The increase of tobacco land is the result of compulsion on the part of militarists in collecting a heavy tax on land, which makes the farmers cultivate opium instead of crops in order to make the cultivation worthwhile at all. Though there are no statistics available about the present situation of land cultivated for rice, cotton and tobacco, it is believed that the situation may not have altered much.

The Decline in Rice Production

As to food production in China we have no statistics to tell us the situation. Let us take rice. In Professor King's book of "Farmers of Forty Centuries," it was estimated that there is in China a production of 61,500,000 tons of rice. According to *Encyclopedia Sinica* there is an annual production of 37,500,000 tons or 62,900,000 piculs. These two estimates are too widely different, and we have no way to check them. Probably both of them are very far from the actual truth, because both of them are mere estimates. A more detailed study as to the rice production in China was made by some Japanese in Formosa:

Province	Picul (tai)
Chekiang	25,951,500
Kiangsu	20,596,376
Anhwei	33,664,500
Szechuan	33,351,662
Kiangsi	37,444,836
Hupeh	31,286,250
Hunan	44,223,946
Total	232,519,096

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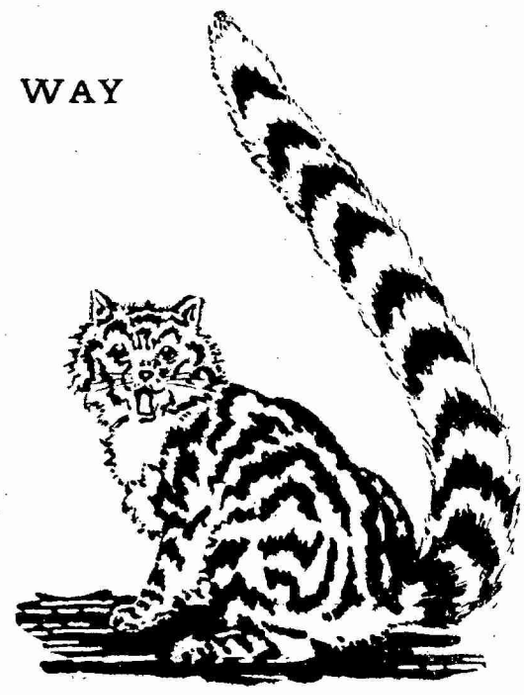

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Adding to these the amounts produced in other provinces of China we get a total of 260,000,000 piculs. The date of this study is not given, but the *China Year Book* published in Chinese by the Commercial Press in 1924 reprinted the same table. More recently the Bureau of Economic Information conducted a similar survey in the same seven provinces studied by the Japanese. The result was reprinted in the *China Year Book*, 1928. Here, let us reproduce the figures:

Province	Total Area (sq.miles)	Cultivable land (mou)	Cultivated area (mou)	Annual Rice Production (piculs)
Kiangsu	372,054	58,480,000	29,400,000	59,760,000
Honan	622,853	87,944,900	26,357,000	47,860,000
Hupeh	589,116	91,430,000	22,858,000	39,840,000
Anhwei	405,171	74,810,000	22,443,000	46,480,000
Kiangsi	603,447	87,940,000	13,182,000	39,940,000
Szechuan	1,297,930	165,653,000	41,385,000	27,650,000
Chekiang	328,100	56,670,000	22,892,000	16,600,000
Total				278,170,000

It was further stated by the Bureau of Economic Information that the above amount is about two-third of the total rice production in the whole conntry. That means the production in the whole country amounts to approximately 400,000,000 piculs.

In the "Semi-Monthly Economic Journal" Vol. 1, No. 3 we find another set of figures as follows:

Province	Piculs
Kwangtung	181,310,495
Hunan	118,158,252
Szechuan	39,072,568
Kiangsi	84,441,907
Hupeh	73,840,306
Chekiang	40,494,506
Kwangsi	33,875,821
Kiangsu	36,173,804
Anhwei	30,957,975
Fukien	26,243,592
Kweichow	12,394,466
Yunnan	5,305,591
Honan	4,698,713
Shansi	2,877,003
Hopeh	1,421,802
Shensi	1,347,713
Shantung	1,104,498
Fengtien	740,718
Lerho	647,875
Kirin	545,721
Heilungkiang	14,264
Kansu	32,986
Chahar	255,418
?	530,471
Total	752,499,432 piculs

These figures would appear to be too high.

Dr. Friedrich Otte made an estimate of all kinds of food staples produced in China. He gave a total of 330,800,000 Kuntai (100kg.). Dr. Otte admitted himself that his figure is a little bit too low. His estimate of rice production in China is 360,000,000 Kuntai and he used the following figures of Korea and Japan to prove that his estimate is not far from the actual condition.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
China	240,000,000	660,000	400,000,000	0.165 kg.
Japan	95,000,090	270,000	60,000'000	0.45
Korea	27,000.000	75,000	18,000,000	0.42

(a) country; (b) Total Production (Kuntai); (c) Average consumption of rice per day; (d) Total population; (e) Per capita consumption per diem.

Here we can see that per capita rice consumption by Chinese is less than that of Japanese or Korean. Suppose every Chinese has to consume 0.50 kg. of rice, the total amount of rice necessary to meet the people in the eight rice-eating provinces will be 417,925,000 Kuntai. Taking the actual rice production of China and distributing them to all Chinese, each person per day is having now only 0.214 kg.

Millet is the next major foodstuff of the Chinese people. The Bureau of Economic Information reported that in a normal year China has a total production of 600,000,000 bushels (one bushel equals 60 pounds). But the frequent floods and droughts in the northwestern provinces practically make it impossible even to have as much as half of this amount. In 1920 the drought famine covered an area of five provinces in the north, and the loss was exceedingly great. Besides famines, insect damage has also caused considerable loss. The survey of insect damage made by the Industrial Department of the Provincial Government of Kiangsu shows that in 1919 a reduction in yield of more

than one million *tai* of rice was caused by insects. According to the report of 1917, Peking census, there were more than 2,000,000 *mou* of land in that year subject to drought, about 50,000,000 *mou* visited by floods, 8,000,000 *mou* of crop damaged by storm, 1,000,000 *mou* by hail, 3,000,000 *mou* by insect pests, 400,000 *mou* by disease, and 200,000 *mou* by other agencies. The total area of crop damaged by various agencies for that year was 97,000,000 *mou*, Suppose the yield per *mou* was one picul. Then the loss that year would be about 100,000,000 piculs, or approximately $500,000,000. If the monthly food per capita were 30 catties, this reduction in yielding would mean a loss of an annual food supply for about 40 million people.

Much Food Imported

Now, let us see the condition of export and import of foodstuffs in China. In the recent five years, the figures concerning the export and import of rice, flour and millet tell us that China depends a great deal upon imported foodstuffs to feed her millions.

Year	Import amount in tai	Rice Worth in Custom taels	Export Amount in tai	Worth in Custom (Haikwan taels
1924	13,198,054	63,248,721	41,935	226,828
1925	12,634,624	61,041,505	35,260	209,736
1926	18,700,797	89,944,423	29,139	203,627
1927	21,091,596	107,323,244	86,286	547,905
1928	12,656,254	65,039,232	29,769	191,006

Flour

Year	Import amount in tai	Worth in Haikwan taels	Export Amount in tai	Worth in Haikwan taels
1924	6,577,390	29,687,612	157,285	713,963
1925	2,811,500	14,904,833	288,060	1,303,191
1926	4,285,124	23,712,503	118,421	533,377
1927	3,822,674	21,306,338	118,099	558,329
1928	5,984,904	31,464,402	85,633	22,929

Millet

Year	Import amount in tai	Worth in Haikwan taels	Export Amount in tai	Worth in Haikwan taels
1924	5,145,367	17,689,749	140,189	541,089
1925	700,117	2,654,747	207,403	824,829
1926	4,156,378	17,965,194	4,971	20,467
1927	1,690,155	1,055,667	495,982	2,181,248
1928	903,088	3,338,886	1,801,402	7,067,689

Rice was imported from the following places in 1928:

Hongkong	9,386,823	piculs
Japan	567,787	,,
Siam	1,060,071	,,
Annam	702,607	,,
India	622,462	,,

And it was through the following ports in China:

Canton	6,594,583	piculs
Kunpeh	1,178,193	,,
Swatow	1,528,755	,,
Ningpo	411,769	,,
Tientsin	1,468,147	,,
Shanghai	116,292	,,
Hankow	668	,,

Flour was imported from the following places (1928):

Japan	1,734,900	piculs
America	1,527,635	,,
Canada	1,219,655	,,
Hongkong	1,385,732	,,

And it was imported to:

Tientsin	2,634,371	piculs
Dairen	617,759	,,
Liuchun	397,052	,,
Shanghai	221,574	,,
Amoy	303,259	,,
Swatow	139,910	,,
Canton	512,436	,,

Millet was imported from the following places (1928):

America	113,248	piculs
Canada	789,799	
Formosa	33	

and it was imported to:

Shanghai	789,806	piculs
Kiaochow	113,248	

Flour from Japan

Japan declared that in the first six months of 1929 it exported to China a total of 5,550,000 bags of flour (one bag being equal to 49 pounds). The sudden increase over that of previous years is very evident. In 1927, the total value of Japanese flour imported was 5,134,551 Yen; but that of the six months of 1929 was 10,431,970. It has meant an increase of 88,40 per cent. On the other hand the amount of Chinese export to Japan has greatly decreased during the same year. In 1928, it was estimated to be worth 4,027,457 Yen; but in 1929, the total value dropped to 1,108,887 Yen. The increase of import and the decrease of export in this important staple tend to show strongly our pressure upon the means of subsistence and our own inability to relieve the pressure in any appreciable degree.

Let us further study the productivity of Chinese soil and that of other countries. As to this we have the following figures from the *Hungarian Year Book:*

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)
Spain	37,000	64.37	2,380,000
Italy	150,000	35.86	6,900,000
Japan	3,138,000	30.50	95.500,000
Egypt	87,000	30.42	2,650,000
United States	396,172	20.08	7,956,000
Korea	1,382,000	19.90	27,500,000
China	18,000,000	13.33	240,000,000
India	32,841,000	13.90	458,000,000

(a) Area of crop, Fields (unit, Hectare-100 mou)
(b) Production of each (unit, Hectare-100 kg.)
(c) Harvest (unit, Kuntai)

From the above table we know Spain has the greatest productivity. One hectare of land gives 64.34 kuntai (100 kg) of crops.

Methods of Solution

To solve the problem, the following methods are important:

(1) To improve the productivity of the soil,
(1) To improve the Chinese rural economy,
(3) To revive the old food storage system,
(4) To improve internal communications, and
(5) To encourage migration.

Out of all these remedies as I mentioned above, the situation may be altered to a great extent. However, population is increased geometrically and food supply is increased arithmetically. It is impossible to have the two elements increase in the same speed and avoid misery and vice if no outside influence is introduced. We know the cultivation of land can be developed to a certain point where the limit is reached that more force and money applied will no longer yield the expected amount of production. Here comes the law of diminishing return. Furthermore, as I pointed out in the beginning of this article about the increase of Chinese population in the last century and the limited arable land of China, it is impossible for China to support her 500,000,000 people. The standard of living of Chinese people will continuously stay in this present low standard if not worse if China keeps on having a total of 500,000,000 people. It is absolutely inhuman to give birth to a child without the necessary provision for him for his whole life. The child may starve to death or be sold as a slave, as happens in the northwestern provinces at the present time. In China there are no statistics as to the birth and death rate of our people. However, it is calculated by different individuals that an average Chinese woman gives birth to 9.8 children, and a great majority of them die before the age of five. Consequently most of our people are poorly developed mentally as well as physically. At this time, when the whole country is in a period of reconstruction, may I venture to give the following suggestions as to the measure that should be taken?

(1) A course on eugenics to be conducted by the Government. Every couple about to marry must register with the government and must be examined by doctors to determine whether they are fit physically and mentally to be progenitors of our future citizens. This may be done by the Health Bureau of every city or town.

(2) Social inspectors should be appointed to ascertain the economic fitness of the couple and to advise them not to have too many children in case of financial difficulties. This can be carried out by the Social Bureau of every city.

(3) The Health Bureau of every city should open a number of clinics to teach the common people methods of birth control.

(4) In connection with education, such as mass education for adults in villages and urban cities, lectures concerning the need of birth control for China must be delivered and the methods taught.

By so doing we may hope to see a strong and happy generation come after us, and famines, war, disease, banditry, robbery and other crimes soon become matters buried in oblivion. It is far more logical to give no birth to a child than to kill him after his birth. Instead of "many sons" as our old custom teaches, let us be proud parents of "strong sons", a credit to both our country and our fellow-nationals!

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In the Field of National Reconstruction

Experimental Afforestation Farm Started at Kirin

Some 10,000 persons attended the inauguration ceremonies of a provincial afforestation campaign in Harbin on April 21. Practically all provincial officials, including Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang were present. The first tree was planted by Gen. Chiang, following which addresses were delivered on the need for afforestation. A new experimental farm has been established on the outskirts of Kirin city, the capital of Kirin province.

Industrial Testing Laboratory to be Opened in Nanking

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has announced the opening shortly of a Central Industrial Laboratory in Nanking in the premises now occupied by the Nanking Mint. The laboratory, according to a report by the *Kuo Min* news agency on April 26, will be used for testing and passing on various industrial machines and instruments manufactured in China as well as the designing of new machines adapted to meet the industrial needs of the country. Considerable equipment for the new testing laboratory has been ordered abroad.

To Study Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Harbor Program

The National Reconstruction Commission, according to a report from Nanking on April 26, has made arrangements for a preliminary investigation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's dream of two great Chinese-controlled and developed harbors on the China coast, one to be known as the "Great Eastern Harbor," and the other as the "Great Northern Harbor." It was stated that as a result of recent conferences between members of the Commission and the Ministries of Finance, Industry, Commerce and Labor, that the unexpended portion of the Dutch share of the Boxer Indemnity would be devoted to the harbor projects. The location of the two new harbors has not been announced, but according to Dr. Sun's program one harbor was to be located on the east coast south of the Shantung peninsula, while the other was to be located to the north of Tientsin.

Native Match Manufacturers Exempted from Taxes

The Central Government has approved a proposal by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor to exempt from taxation all Chinese-made matches, the purpose being to promote and encourage the native industry which has suffered seriously from foreign competition. Chinese match manufacturers desiring exemption from taxation are required to make formal application to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and to submit with the application, samples of their products.

Legislative Yuan to Shortly Pass on Proposed Mining Law

A proposed mining law regulating the operation of private and government mines, limitation of foreign investments in mining operations, taxes and other matters, which has been under consideration of the Government for several months will shortly be referred to the Legislative Yuan for final passage. According to a report by the official *Kuo Min* news agency, the draft of the proposed law has now received the approval of the economic and finance committee of the Legislative Yuan as well as the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining.

Finance Ministry to Prohibit "Private" Savings Departments

The Ministry of Finance has sent a communication to the Chinese Municipal Administration of the Greater Shanghai Municipality requesting the immediate discontinuance on the part of commercial firms of opening private savings' bank departments. It was stated that this abuse has become widespread not only in the Chinese city but also in the foreign settlements and in view of the fact that the practice seriously endangers the interests of the public, it was ordered that all such banks which have not been authorized by the Ministry of Finance must be immediately discontinued.

American Can Making Plant to be Installed at Hongkong

The D. Kable Industrial Engineering Co. of 43 Kiangse Road, Shanghai with head office in Chicago, recently concluded final arrangements with the Amoy Canning Corporation of Amoy for the complete installation of an up-to-date can-making factory at Hongkong. The plant will be equipped with high-speed fully automatic machines capable of manufacturing, filling and processing about 190,000 sanitary cans per day of 10 hours according to the most progressive and sanitary methods as used in the United States. Yang Jui-tien and Tsing Tsuan-yeh are leaving for America in order to learn thoroughly the operations of the machinery ordered, and the art of can making.

About $185,000 has been invested in the purchase of the machinery alone which will be installed under the directions of D. M. Kable, the latter part of this year.

The Hankow Automobile Incident

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review:*

According to newspaper reports, the case of the boy student, who lost his life through being knocked down and run over by a running motor car driven by the British naval officer McBride on January 23, 1930, in Hankow, has recently been taken up with the British Consulate-General by Li Fong, Special Inspector of Foreign Affairs (for Central China), with a view to effecting an early and satisfactory settlement. But, the British consular authorities in Hankow, who had given a written guarantee for McBride's appearance at trial when the latter was arrested and detained by the Chinese Police authorities immediately after the incident, has refused a trial of McBride in a Chinese judicial court, but instead strongly insists that the victim's relatives had better appeal to the British consular court for "justice" and prompt settlement.

The present attitude and policy of the British Consul-General clearly indicates insincerity at the very beginning. One is led to think that he purposely aims at stirring up bigger trouble and turning same into another incident, probably more calamitous and of graver significance, in order to discredit the National Government in its strenuous efforts to abrogate extrality and secure relinquishment of consular jurisdiction.

An unconfirmed report is afoot, that a minor indemnity of Mex. $300 will perhaps bring the tragic incident to a settlement. If it be so, then the life of a Chinese boy student is practically worthless—less than £30 to the British naval officer. What a comparison with that of Margary, a Britisher in the service of the Indian Government! Margary lost his life in Tengyueh, Yunnan, in 1874 (the 1st year of Emperor Kwang Hsu of the Manchu Dynasty), and, for his life, China was in the following year compelled to ratify and sign the Treaty of Yentai by which she was bound to pay an alarming indemnity of Tls. 200,000, in addition to the opening of five treaty ports.

A seemingly worthless life may in the end be worth more than that of the wealthiest men in the world. The only lamentable aspect of the whole affair is that the unfortunate victim was from an ordinary family of a militarily weak country. What if he were a Japaense youth, thus killed by a British naval officer either in Hankow, in Japan or in England?

DOUGLAS F. SENN.

Hankow, April 23, 1930.

French Consul Endorses Plan to Help Unemployed Russians

The French Consulate in Shanghai has endorsed a plan to assist Russians, both men and women, in securing employment. This work of helping the unemployed Russians will be under the direction of the Organization for the Help of Russian Families, 5 Avenue Dubail, founded by the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

The April list of unemployed, all of whose qualifications have been investigated by the Sisters, includes mechanics, chauffeurs, watchmakers, tinkers, watchmen, fur dealers, accountants, house painters, bodyguards, doormen, sailors, violinists, charwomen, nurses, dressmakers and house keepers. Some of the applicants speak Russian, Chinese and English. Others speak their native tongue and some English, whilst a very few speak only Russian.

CHINESE RATEPAYERS REPLY TO MR. McDONALD'S SPEECH AT APRIL 16 MEETING

(Continued from page 363)

"2. The increase of Chinese representation on the Council is a matter for official endorsement by the Chinese Authorities and the Powers concerned.

"3. The rejection of the resolution came on the spur of the moment when reasoning was impossible at the height of human emotion, thereby revealing the shortcomings of the present Ratepayers Meeting.

"4. The rejection simply causes embarrassment to the foreign community and their respective Governments, and this Association actuated by a genuine desire for co-operation is content to wait for the foreign community's rectification of their past error and to render them assistance only in so far as is within legal and moral bounds."

In a statement to a representativee of the British-owned *North-China Daily News*, Dr. O. Fischer, legal adviser to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, declared that the foreign ratepayers of Shanghai acted illegally in rejecting the resolution for an increase in Chinese representation on the Municipal Council. He declared that such matters can be decided only by negotiation between the Powers concerned and the competent Chinese authorities.

In the meantime various foreign public bodies took the the matter in hand and as soon as the extraordinary meeting of ratepayers was called a campaign to insure a quorum at the meeting was started. Hundreds of copies of the chairman's speech at the meeting on April 16 relative to the proposal were reprinted and every ratepayer was in receipt of two or three. Proxy forms were sent out by the various chambers of commerce in order to get the nine hundred or a thousand needed to put the measure through.

A joint meeting of the Chinese and Japanese ratepayers was held on April 24 to discuss the question and it was decided that the Japanese and Chinese should present a united front in favor of the passage of the resolution.

In official Chinese circles it continued to be the general opinion that the Chinese should strive for a majority of seats on the Council. The following is a typical official view and is a statement given out in a press interview with Sun Fo, Minister of Railways: "To increase the number of Chinese councillors of the Shanghai Municipal Council by one or two members is not a great concern with China. The fundamental question which concerns the National Government is indeed the restoration of the International Settlement of Shanghai, and accordingly, if the restoration be accomplished, the question of the increase of the Chinese representatives can be naturally solved. We ought to endeavor for the recovery of the lost national rights."

With the exception of one or two papers, which commented on the answer of the Chinese ratepayers to Mr. McDonald's speech, the vernacular press raised the barrage which it had the week before directed against the foreign ratepayers and assumed an attitude of watchful waiting. The foreign press, likewise, remained quiet on the subject and little was said except for a few letters to the editors, practically all of which were in favor of the resolution passing.

Macao Mutineers Are Sentenced by Court-Martial

The sequel to the mutiny of the garrison at the Portuguese colony of Macao on December 23 last was a court-martial in that city April 26, presided over by Lieut.-Col. Decarte Veiga. Sergeant Jose dos Santos Guerra, who was the ring-leader in the mutiny, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment while 25 corporals and sergeants received sentences of from four to six years with the alternative of an equal military deportation. One soldier was sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment.

Gasoline Price in Shanghai Raised Forty Per Cent

Gasoline, which had been selling for several months at Mex $0.60 per gallon in Shanghai, has now been raised to Mex $0.85 The former price, which worked out at present exchange at as low a price as the average in the United States, was the result of a "price war" between Standard Oil and "Shell." The war came to an end last week as the result of an agreement reached in the United States between Sir Henri Deterding of "Shell" and Chas. F. Meyer of the Standard Oil Company.

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A WEEK'S RECORD OF COMMUNIST AND BANDIT ACTIVITIES

(Continued from page 360)

suppression of communism and banditry; magistrate of Pingyuan district asks for immediate reinforcements; magistrate from Singshing district also asks for assistance in view of communist menace.

Shanghai, April 27—Police in International Settlement and French Concession arrested 110 students and laborers for distributing communist literature in connection with serious strike of bus-drivers and tram-car operators; literature seized, described elsewhere in this issue.

Canton, April 28.—Series of minor piratical incidents occurring recently on Canton river culminated in the bombing of a passenger tow-boat plying between Canton and the Chungshan district, resulted in the sinking of the vessel and drowning of more than 100 men and women passengers. The vessel was blown up by mines which the pirates had placed in the river.

Nanking, April 28—Reports received from Kiangsi Bandit-Suppression forces that communist-bandit gangs in the vicinity of Anfu were routed by the 18th Division and have retreated to the border between Hunan and Kiangsi. Communist leaders Chu and Mao are being pursued by Cantonese troops into Fukien province.

Nanking, April 28—Communist-bandit force which had occupied Hsuenhuatin district of northern Hupeh for many months had been defeated by troops under Gen. Chang Wan-hsin and 900 bandits had been killed; 68 captives taken together with large quantity of communistic literature.

Hankow, April 29—Hankow provisional headquarters, according to *Kuo Wen* report, published a report alleging that a number of Soviet Russian military officers are distributing communistic literature in the vicinity of Chengchow and Loyang.

Men and Events

Dr. L. C. Hylbert has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Chekiang province in the interest of the Baptist Mission.

Tong Shao-yi, former Premier and veteran Kuomintang leader, is seriously ill at the Shanghai Sanitarium on Rubicon road.

T. R. Scanlon, general manager of the Sunmaid Raisin Growers Association, has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to Hongkong.

H. S. Honigsberg, automobile distributor in Shanghai, suddenly became ill in his office April 28 and was removed to the Country Hospital.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache stationed in Peiping, is in Shanghai and expects to spend several days here before proceeding to Nanking.

A further batch of Chekiang emigrants to Manchuria arrived in Shanghai end of last week. They were sent to the north on the China Merchants steamer *Hwa Yang*.

Y. D. Shen, chief secretary to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian administration, who has been in Shanghai for several days will return to Mukden next week.

The foundation stone of the new French Concession branch of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association Shanghai, is to be laid to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. in Boulevard de Montigny.

F. H. Kries, U. S. Vice-Consul in Shanghai, who has been confined to the Country Hospital for several months, is departing to-day for Australia, on transfer to the Consulate General in Sydney.

F. W. Weaver, formerly connected with the Statistical Department of the Chinese Maritime Customs, but who in 1927 proceeded to British Columbia, has been ordained a deacon by the Archbishop of New Westminster.

H. E. Page, managing director of the China General Edison Company, was elected president of the Shangahi Amateur Baseball Club at the annual meeting of the organization, held last week at the American Club.

Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, and Mrs. Wang have invited prominent local Chinese and foreign merchants and officials to a garden party to be held at the Foreign Affairs Committee's building in Avenue Joffre Sunday, May 4.

Father Froc of Siccawei Observatory, Shanghai, Mr. Sung of the National Institute of Meteorology at Nanking and Pin Jan-tsiang of the Tsingtao Observatory, attended the Conference of Far Eastern Meteorlogists at Hongkong during the week.

Miss Irene Ho-tung, B. A., daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Ho-tung, who recently returned from England and the United States, where she studied educational problems, has joined the staff of the Lingnam University (Canton Christian College).

Daniel Ware, Italian Minister, called on Dr. C. T. Wang at the office of the Foreign Relations Commission, 1066 Ave. Joffre, Shanghai, April 26, and later proceeded to Nanking where he called officially on Dr. Wang and other Government leaders.

A recent message from Soochow stated that as a result of the decision passed by the Provincial Council to abolish the Soochow Municipal Government in the nearest future, the Nanking Government has ordered Loh Chuan, the mayor, to tender his resignation.

Mr and Mrs. Miles W. Vaughn of the *United Press* of Tokyo, who have been visiting in Shanghai for several days, departed last week for Peiping and Manchuria on their way back to Tokyo. Mr. Vaughn is Far Eastern representative of the *United Press*.

Seven persons in one family were hacked to death by unknown murderers in a Chinese house situated in an alleyway off Avenue Road early on the morning of April 25. Servants or former servants in the household were suspected and warrants issued for their arrests.

The Chinese press states that a contract has been signed in London by the British Admiralty and Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister, whereby two British naval officers will be employed by the Nanking Ministry of Navy to teach Chinese cadets for a period of three years.

E. W. Hunter, an American, who has recently edited the Peiping *Leader* has resigned his post. He has been succeeded by Lenox Simpson, better known as Putnam Weale. *Reuter* says that it is understood that General Yen Hsi-shan is now supporting said paper.

Edwin Haward, recently appointed editor of the *North China Daily News*, British paper in Shanghai, arrived in Shanghai with his wife from England during the week. O. M. Green, who has been editor of said paper for many years, will retire to England end of June.

The Nanking Government has invited Giichi Soyeshima, an eminent Japanese lawyer, to become a legal adviser to the Nanking Government. This is the first time a Japanese has been tendered an invitation to become an adviser to the National Government since it was founded.

An excursion to Wusih, Taihu, and places in that neighborhood has been arranged by the Pan-Pacific Association to take place Saturday, May 10. The train will leave North Station at 7.05 a.m. and return at 9.25 p.m. Application may be made to the secretary at 3 Canton road, Shanghai.

Five American students who came to China some time ago on an education tour have been granted permission to attend lectures at the Central University in Nanking. The University authorities have notified the student body to extend every assistance and courtesy to them so that they will feel at home during their term at the University.

Prince Takamatsu and his bride, Princess Kikuko, arrived in Shanghai April 28 on the *Kashima Maru*, on their way to England. They received an enthusiastic welcome from the local Japanese community. A reception was held at the local Japanese Consulate, on Tuesday, April 29, the occasion being the birthday of the Japanese Emperor.

The sermon at Community Church on Sunday morning, May 4, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. W. Luccock, will be on the subject, "The Wrestling of Jacob." There will be special music by the choir and a song by G. W. Philleo. The governing board of the Church will meet at the Navy Y. M. C. A. on Monday to make preparations for the annual meeting of the Church scheduled for Wednesday evening, May 7 at 7:30 o'clock.

Haskin & Sells, public accountants of New York with offices in Shanghai, have issued a 48 page brochure entitled "Investment Trusts," which are defined by the New York Stock Exchange as "such companies as are engaged primarily in the business of investing and reinvesting in the securities of other corporations for the purpose of revenue and for profit, and not in general for the purpose of exercising control."

According to a message by the *United Press*, the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri has approved an arrangement for exchanging professors with Yenching University at Peiping. Although not announced it has been reported that Prof. Frank L. Martin of the Missouri School of Journalism may spend the coming year at Yenching while Prof. Vernon Nash of Yenching will go to the University of Missouri.

In his capacity as President of the China Child Welfare Society, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, in communications to the Shanghai Special Municipal Government, the Shanghai District Court, the Special District Court, the 2nd Branch High Court, the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Mixed Court in the French concession, requests the fullest co-operation in carrying out mission of the Society.

Woo Ying-yick, who carries an American passport and speaks with an American accent, was arrested in Shanghai last week on a charge of passing a $100 Hongkong counterfeit note at a cafe several days previously. He was arrested in the ball room of a large hotel in Nanking road. Similar notes were found by the police in the possession of the girl who was Woo's companion. Dr. George Sellett, U. S. district attorney, decided not to prosecute, so Woo is being tried at the Shanghai District court.

The property at the corner of Nanking and Fukien road, Shanghai, which came into prominence recently, when the Provisional Court decided that a tenant need not remove unless the premises were to be used by the owners themselves, has been bought by the Great China Co. Ltd., which will build a hotel and department store on the site. As this settles the point made by the Provisional Court in the recent case the tenants have been given a month's notice to vacate. The price per mow is stated to be Tls 300,000.

JAPAN'S COLONIZING AGENCY IN CHINA

(Continued from page 367)

Employees' retiring fund	334,380
Bills payable	847,605
Branches	868
Gold and silver bar account	2,523
Liabilities—Continued.	Yen
Balance carried forward from last tern..	372,371
Profits of the term	1,943,155
Total	248,339,934

Branches at Home and Abroad

The head office of the Oriental Development Co. was transferred from Seoul to Tokyo in October, 1917. Branches and subbranches were maintained at the following places in March, 1929: Chosen—Seoul, Fusan, Taikyu, Riri, Moppo, Taiden, Genzan, Shari-in, and Heijo; Manchuria—Mukden, Harbin, Dairen, Kanto; China—Tsingtao, Tientsin, Shanghai; and Dutch Borneo—Bandjermasin.

Civil Disobedience Campaign in India Continues

Recent telegrams from India indicate an increasingly serious situation in that country. A telegram from Simla, April 25, stated that all European women and children had been ordered to evacuate from Peshawar, where in the course of riots the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Superintendent of Police had been injured and one British soldier and twelve Indian rioters killed.

On April 25 one person was killed and three sufficiently injured to require hospital attendance as the result of a fracas near Diamond Harbor, Calcutta, where the police fired into a crowd of villagers who had collected in defiance of police orders and commenced to make salt.

Mahatmi Gandhi's secretary, Maha Dev Pesai, who with six other civil disobedience volunteers was arrested last week when returning to Ahmedabad from Dholera with contraband salt, was sentenced April 25 to six months simple imprisonment.

At Bombay, April 25 a Gazette Extraordinary announced that the Governor had directed the immediate embodiment of 120 of the rank and file of the first Battalion of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Regiment and 65 of the rank and file of the First Battalion of the Bombay-Baroda Central India Railway Regiment as an auxiliary force in India to supplement the regular forces in the event of emergency.

At Calcutta the feelings of the populace were made evident by the fact that Sen Gupta, who already had served four terms as mayor of the city, but who is at present serving a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment, was on April 29 unanimously re-elected.

At Delhi, a committee representing the newspapers of the city, decided, in view of the demand for security of 50,000 rupees under the Press Ordinance, to suspend publication indefinitely and to produce a common skeleton sheet.

In connection with the disturbances at Peshawar the India office (in London) has issued a statement that the conduct of two platoons of 218th Gerhwal Rifles was "unsatisfactory".

Mit Singh, an Indian first deported from Shanghai in 1916, charged with undesirable criminal activities, returned and again deported in 1924, was once more brought up at the British Police Court during the week and again ordered to be deported to India. He said he had come back to Shanghai to seek employment, was not a loafer, and could give cash security, but his pleadings were of no avail.

B. A. T. Denies Report of Loan to Nanking Authorities

The Peiping office of the British-American Tobacco Company, according to a report which appeared in the *Kiangnan Evening Post*, Shanghai, on April 28, has denied allegations that it had made a loan of $15,000,000 to the National Government. The denial was issued in the form of a notice which was sent to the various newspapers in Peiping. The notice stated that the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, who is now in Peiping, was in a position to officially deny the allegation, which had no foundation in truth whatsoever. Further, it was declared that no such loan negotiations are pending.

工商部工商訪問局工商經濟月刊

CHINESE ECONOMIC JOURNAL

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Currency System in Manchuria

Mining Labor in China

Shanghai Pawnshops and Their Business Practices

A Proposed Telephone System for Shanghai

China's Financial Statement

Kemmerer Currency Reform Project: A Summary

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Commerce and Labor National Government of the Republic of China

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Hankow Road

Shanghai.

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Who's Who in China

Dr. Paul Kwei, University professor; born at Shasi, Hupeh, January 9, 1895; received his education: St. John's University, 1909-12; Tsing Hua College, 1913; Yale University (A.B.), 1917; Cornell University (M. S.), 1920; Princeton University Ph D.) 1925; University of Chicago, 1917-18; he has held the following positions: secretary to the Tsing Hua College, 1913-14; Y.M.C.A. secretary with Chinese laborers in France, 1918-19; teacher in physics in the pre-medical school of the Peking Union Medical College, 1920-22; head of the department of physics at Yale College in China, 1922-27; China Medical Board Fellow in physics, Princeton University, 1923-25; professor of physics, Northeastern University, Mukden, 1927-28; head of the department of physics, Shanghai College, 1928 to present time; address: Department of Physics, Shanghai College, Shanghai.

Dr. Paul Kwei (Chi-ting Kwei)
桂質廷

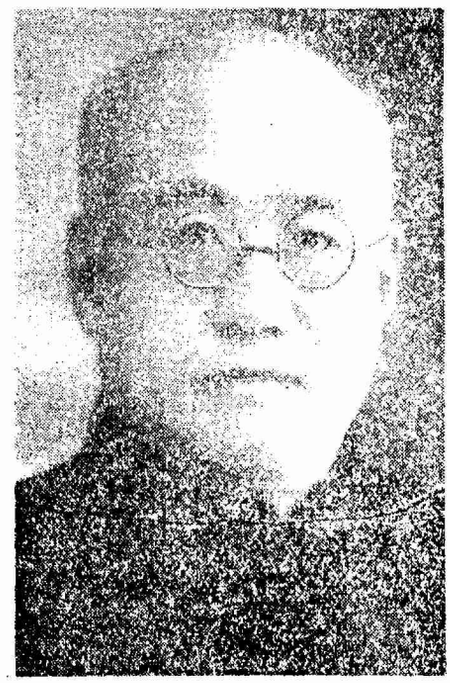
Hsu Kuan-san, civil engineer; born at Changsha, Hunan in 1896; received his preliminary education under private tutorship and in the primary school established by his father at Changsha; later went to Peking with his father and studied Chinese classics; received his high school training at Yale College in China, Changsha; entered Nanyang College, Shanghai in 1916 and was graduated in civil engineering; he then went to America and gained practical experience with various highway commissions, structural companies and consulting engineers; received the degree of M.C.E. at Cornell University; returned to China in 1926 and was engaged by the Hunan Provincial Government as highway engineer to build a military road from Changsha to Liuyang; appointed designing engineer in the department of public works when the Hankow Municipal Government was formed; later appointed chief of the planning and designing division of the department of public works at Hangchow; on the organization of the government of Greater Shanghai in 1927 he was given a similar position; he is at present senior engineer and chief of the second division in the Bureau of Public Works; he is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; address: Bureau of Public Works, Municipality of Greater Shanghai, Shanghai.

Hsu Kuan-San
許貫三

Tao Nan Lee, banker; born at Nanking, Kiangsu on August 14, 1896; received his early education at Nanking University; went to America in 1914 to study accounting and finance at the University of Illinois and was graduated in 1917; took a post-graduate course at New York University, 1917-18; returned to China in 1918 and for two years taught accounting at Nankai University, Tientsin; sub-manager of the Sino-Italian Bank, Shanghai, 1920-22; dean and professor of accounting and finance at the Shanghai College of Commerce, Southeastern University (now Central University), 1922-25; affiliated with the China Land and Investment Company, 1922-29; sub-manager of the Manufacturers Bank of China, November, 1929 to the present; address: Manufacturers Bank of China, 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Tao Nan Lee (Lee Tao-nan)
李道南

Dr. C. Y. Cheng, missionary; born at Peking; son of a Christian minister; received his early education in mission schools and was graduated from the theological school of the London Missionary Society, Tientsin in 1900; secretary of the London Mission Church, Peking, 1900-03; went to England to assist in the revision of the Chinese New Testament and make a study of the Bible, 1903-08; he was pastor of the London Mission Church and was in charge of three churches in Peking, 1908-10; represented the Chinese churches of the London Missionary Society at the World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh, 1910; appointed chairman of the National Evangelistic Association Conference at Hankow, 1910; travelled in China in the interest of church unity and religious toleration 1910-11; attended Edinburgh Continuation Committee conferences at Edinburgh, 1913 and the same year was appointed Chinese secretary to the China Continuation Committee, which he held until 1922; travlled in England in 1914; campaigned against the attempt made by Dr. Chen Hwan Chang to establish Confucianism as the state religion of China in 1915; received an honorary degree of D. D. from Knox College, Toronto in 1916; founded the Chinese Home Missionary Society in 1918 and was its president for 10 years; started the China for Christ movement in 1919; chairman of the National Christian Conference, 1922; studied in America and travelled in Europe and Canada, 1922-24;



Dr. C. Y. Cheng (Cheng Ching-i)
誠靜怡

elected moderator of the Church of Christ in 1927; delegate to the International Missionary Council at Jerusalem, 1928 and was elected a vice-chairman; attended the International Missionary Council meetings at Williamstown, Mass. in 1929; received an honorary D. D. degree from St. John's University in 1929; attended several missionary meetings in Great Britain in 1930; besides his work with the National Christian Council he is chairman of the board of Shantung Christian University, the University of Nanking, Medhurst College, the Bible Society and the Christian Literature Society; address: National Christian Council, Missions Building, Shanghai.

American Jurists Recommend Chinese Law

That the foreign courts in China should voluntarily apply modernized Chinese law was the recommendation made by leading speakers at the meeting of the American Society of International Law in Washington, D. C., April 27, as reported by the *United Press*.

Judge Charles S. Lobingier, formerly of the U. S. Court for China, and William Dennis, legal adviser to the Chinese Government at Peking 1917-19, urged that foreigners adopt Chinese law in cases where Chinese are concerned, as a solution to the extraterritoriality dispute, because the variety of foreign laws was declared to be confusing and complicating even to foreign residents of China.

Judge John C. H. Wu, formerly president of the Provisional Court in Shanghai, urged complete abolition of extraterritoriality on the grounds that China now has codes which are modern and applicable to all civil and criminal cases.

Mr. Dennis said that foreigners will not suffer the loss of any rights, and that no American would be placed by Chinese law in jeopardy greater than under American law while the achievement of uniformity would be an excellent provision for everyone concerned. Such a move, in Mr. Dennis' opinion, would relieve present tension to a marked extent.

He expressed the view, however, that even this would not completely satisfy the Chinese, and he declared himself possessed of the "utmost faith" in Chinese promises for equitable administration of justice after foreign extraterritorial privilege has been surrendered.

E. W. Burt Describes Famine Conditions in Sian

E. W. Burt recently wrote to the Rev. E. C. Lobenstine in Shanghai from Sian, Shensi, where he is connected with the English Baptist Mission, in which he stated that the trip of 500 milles from Taiyuan had been made in four days by bus as against the 18 or 19 that it used to take by cart. Sian is not in the worst of the famine district, which lies north, yet even there Mr. Burt says he has not been once on the street without seeing dead men, women and children lying about. The corpses are taken away each night by the police, but there are fresh victims every day, though not as many as some months previously during the exceptionally cold winter. Women and girls are sold at prices ranging from $20 upwards; they fetch $200 in Shansi, or $100 less than the usual price. The Shansi Government exacts a tax of $10 on each woman or girl going out. Mr. Burt says he has been through several bad famines in Shantung during the last 38 years but had never seen such sights as he had seen in Sian.

Chinese Children Barred from Jessfield Park?

The *Crystal*, one of the smaller Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, published a report on April 25 alleging that the watchmen at Jessfield Park, located in the International Settlement, had forbidden a number of small Chinese school children from holding a picnic in the park. The report stated that several trucks loaded with children from one of the local Chinese schools arrived at the park for the purpose of holding a picnic. The children were accompanied by their teachers who assured the watchmen that they would guarantee the good behavior of their pupils, but the caretakers at the park refused them admission despite the fact that the children were prepared to pay the regular gate admission. When the children were informed that they could not enter the park there was general weeping, but despite the tears and arguments of the teachers, they were turned away. There was a large number of foreign children in the park at the time.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Proposed "U.S.W."

The United States of the World, by Oscar Newfang; G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London; The Knickerbocker Press, 1930. 284 pages, including three appendices in 66 pages.

This book is a comparison between the League of Nations and the United States of America. It is prefaced by the Peace Pact. The introduction presents the parallel between the situation of separate states in the American Union and the diverse governments seeking union under the League today. The thirteen chapters of the book enlarge upon this, discussing original forms of organization, the second form of organization in America, differences in organization, removal of war causes between states, economic benefits of freedom in America, Civil War in America, questions of the improvement of League structure, the proposal of Five Political Continents, a comparison of League methods with Pan-American methods, and the questions—What should America do with the League? and What should the League do with America?

Mr. Newfang draws interesting parallels, but his deductions are sometimes based upon premises that are more idealistic than realistic. Situations in early America, when all the states were populated by citizens speaking the same language and swayed by the same motives are quite different from what we find in Europe today should any coalescence of United World States impend.

The author thinks that, with a military force at the command of the League the obedience of all members would be assured. He heads one of his chapter divisions—An Unarmed Central Organization Cannot Control Armed Member States. In this he differs essentially from the recently published views of John Maynard Keynes, who considers a world navy or military force under the League impracticable, if not impossible, and is inclined to favor the plan of the so-called Draft Convention for Financial Assistance. Mr. Newfang suggests the non-shipment of munitions and supplies to would-be belligerents, but his is the negative aspect of the positive plan as found in the Draft Convention for Financial Assistance. He does not approve of the Coudenhove-Kalergi plan of Five Continents, but his argument is for an all-inclusive League of Nations. In order to evaluate the situation regarding America and looking perhaps toward a revised League he suggests "a conference of a small group of elder statesmen from the League of Nations and from America".

The appendices contain The Articles of Confederation, adopted by Congress, Nov. 15, 1777, ratified by the last of the thirteen states March 1, 1781, The Constitution of the United States, and the Covenant of the League of Nations.

15 April, 1930. G.B.S.

New Encyclopaedia to Survey Social Sciences

Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences. Editor-in-Chief Edwin R. A. Seligman. Associate Editor, Alvin Johnson. Vol. 1: Aaronson-Allegiance, 673 pp; New York: Macmillan Company. Shanghai: Commercial Press. Gold $7.50 per volume.

"Anthropology, economics, education, history, law, philosophy, political science, psychology, social work, science, psychology, social work, sociology, statistics"—such is the announcement which the introduction to this weighty volume displays. The social sciences, as there defined, are these mental or cultural sciences "which deal with the activities of the individual as a member of a group." Of such there are three classes, "the purely social sciences, the semi-social sciences and the sciences with social implications." Into the first of these classes fall politics, economics, history and jurisprudence, all dating back to "the beginnings of scientific endeavor" in Greece and Rome; to which are to be added "disciplines," of more recent origin, "a result of the modern curiosity as to social relations," namely, anthropology, penology, sociology, and a wide range of activities familiarly known as social work.

The class of semi-social sciences falls into two categories, "Some, however diverse their present-day importance, are social in origin and still retain in part a social content; others, although independent in origin, have acquired in part a social content." To the first of these categories belong ethics, "in a certain sense the most sublime of all sciences," and education, while the second includes philosophy and psychology. The third class, made up of sciences "some of them natural, others cultural, which have well defined and increasingly recognized social implications," comprises biology, geography, medicine, linguistics and art.

The remainder of the introduction, is given over, first, to a series of chapters or articles which together constitute what may be called a social science history of the Western World, and, second, to a further series in which the social sciences as disciplines in particlar countries or groups of countries are comprehensively surveyed.

The historian whose training has been that of the "early years of development," when "all the sciences," to quote Professor Seligman's preface, "continued in watertight compartments, and it was thought that the greatest progress could be made by emphasizing differences rather than similarities"—the time, that is, when history was history, economics was economics and law was law, and when professors of each resented more or less violently any attempt to poach upon their recognized preserves—will be likely to scan with anxious interest the introductory historical articles in an effort to discover wherein, if at all, the treatment of history from the standpoint of social science differs from the history with which our library shelves are filled. What has social science to offer that history has not used?

One will not get very far in answering that question by criticizing these historical surveys as relatively lacking in "incident." Broadly speaking, these highly condensed articles are as well supplied with incidents, with names, dates and accounts of events as are most such summaries. What marks them as distinctive is the choice and treatment of historical data. The emphasis, as Professor Seligman's definition indicates, is throughout upon the experiences of the group, the development of social organization and social activities.

It would be difficult to find anywhere a more scholarly or masterly account of Greek culture than Professor Westermann has given, or a better balanced review of the Renaissance and Reformation than that of Mr. Hearnshaw, or a more illuminating exposition of the conflict between individualism and capitalism than that of Mr. Beard. All of these contributions, like the others in the section to which they belong, are history in the large and developed meaning of the term—the history of human effort and thought, of the progressive adjustment of individualism to social consciousness,of the appropriation to human purposes of the external world and the world of ideas, of the evolution, irregular but ceaseless, of what in general we call civilization.

The eleven articles which deal with the social sciences as disciplines are also historical, their subject matter being the development of the study of the various subjects —economics, jurisprudence, &c.— which the makers of the encyclopaedia claim as belonging within the social science field. Bibliographical and personal interest naturally predominates here, since each article is concerned mainly with the evaluation of the work of some national group of writers or teachers, but the net effect is a demonstration of the extent to which scholars have come to recognize the bearing of one form of cultural activity upon another. It is interesting to note that Latin America and Japan, as well as Europe and the United States, are included in this part of the general survey.

What the writers of these introductory articles have aimed to do, in short, is to bring order and unity into the vast mass of material to which the social sciences assert title. They have not dismissed history as of secondary importance or minimized the value of research, but they have tried to set history in its place in the general social scheme of things. They have not magnified economics or jurisprudence, but have sought to give each its social due.

A considerable number of articles, step boldly into fields hitherto regarded as the special provinces of history, law, political science or other partitioned areas of scholarship. History, for example, is represented by articles on abolition, the British acts of trade, the Alabama claims and the alien and sedition acts; law by articles on national and international advisory opinions, agency and alien property; political science by articles on abdication, absolutism, international aggression and allegiance, together with a group in which various aspects of administration are discussed. Business receives attention in articles on accounting, accidents (general and industrial), acceptances and domestic relations and sex in those on abortion, adultery and alimony. Such rubrics as abduction, absent voting, absentee ownership, academic freedom (slight in its treatment of American experience), acclimatization, adult education, adulteration, age societies, alchemy and alienist illustrate further inclusiveness of th

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52-475

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will & Testament of HAROLD FREDERICK NEWHARD Deceased

Cause No. 3264
Estate No. 720
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having clains against the estate of HAROLD FREDERICK NEWHARD, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 19, 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.

VANDA MARIE NEWHARD
Special Administratrix
623 Avenue Joffre,
Shanghai, China.

list. A composite article on alcohol discusses the historical and biological aspects of the subject and the particular question of alcoholism, but leaves for later treatment the matter of regulation.

The biographies, like the other articles, take a wide range and include both familiar and little known names.

Ayer's Newspaper Directory

Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals, by N. W. Ayer & Sons. Philadelphia, 1930.

This directory contains the name of every journal published in the United States, together with details of its circulation, size, ownership, etc. Each town in which a newspaper is published is described in a short paragraph, giving details of population, industries, location, etc. The towns are arranged by states. There is also a catalogued list of America's newspapers. The directory contains 1,400 pages and is the only work of its kind in the country. The number of publications in the United States is gradually declining owing to a policy of merging. The Directory lists 22,269 publications for 1929, a decrease of 350 from the previous year.

An Authoritative Work on Far Eastern Minerals

The Mineral Industry of the Far East, by Boris P. Torgasheff. Shanghai, China: Chali Company, Ltd.

The author is a well-known authority on the mineral resources of the Far East and has been a frequent contributer to the *Review*. In fact a great deal of the information contained in the present volume has already been published in these columns.

The reviewer is particularly interested in what the author has to say regarding China. For example, Mr. Torgasheff says that under present Chinese mining laws foreigners cannot show any initiative, and that foreigners will be reluctant to invest money in China's mining industries unless they can have control, something that is impossible under existing laws except by means of a subterfuge, which is in itself risky.

The necessity and urgency of attracting foreign capital and initiative into Chinese mining is, the author states, widely recognized by the Chinese themselves. In this respect, he says the most advisable thing for China is to adopt the Russian and Japanese practice, which consists of allowing foreigners to run mines on the basis of special concessional agreements. This practice serves two ends, it allows foreigners to manage their mines themselves without any bogus representation by native citizens, and, at the same time, may protect China's state interests by means of special clauses of concessional agreement. The Soviet and Japanese Governments not less than China, are desiring to prevent their mining industries from falling entirely into the hands of foreigners. But these Governments have adopted a very reasonable policy in allowing foreign concessions in Siberia and Korea, repectively.

Mr. Torgasheff says that the abnormality of the situation already seems to be realized by the Chinese themselves, and local administrations of several provinces in China are trying to overcome some of the irrational restrictions of the present law. Something already has been done in this respect, for instance, in North Manchuria, where each province has its own sufficiently empowered Mining Bureau. There exists also in a number of regions purely local administrative regulation, according to which the lengthy process of application for permits is much simplified. One of the most important features of Manchuria's mining is that, for certain districts, concessions covering the entire system of a river may be applied for. This method of concession granting does not as yet extend to foreigners, but even in its limited form it is still very reasonable, as it protects all the dicoveries which may be made in the area of concession. This is particularly important in gold mining.

Mr. Torgasheff's book contains 500 pages of details and statistics on Far Eastern mining and no one interested in this subject can afford to be without a copy of it.

Death of V. G. Lyman—35 Years in China

The death occurred in Shanghai April 26 of Verner G. Lyman, who had been in China for 35 years. He first came out in 1895 for the American Bible Society. In 1902 he joined the Standard Oil Co at Chefoo and remained with said Company until several years ago. At the time of his retirement he was Assistant General Manager for North China. He was a leading member of the American community in Shanghai, several times president of the American Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council from 1921 to 1927.

The late Mr. Lyman was born on April 11, 1867, in Galva, Illinois. He is survived by his widow, formerly Miss Lilian J. Stevens, a son in New York, and a daughter in Victoria, British Columbia. Colonel C. H. Lyman, officer commanding the 4th Regt., U. S. M. C., is a distant relative of the deceased.

"Welcome Danger" Incident Finally Settled

According to a report in one of the Chinese newspapers last week the trouble over the Harold Lloyd picture, "Welcome Danger" which the Chinese considered insulting and finally banned from the Chinese theaters has been adjusted. It was stated that the two theaters which exhibited the film have each agreed to donate the sum of $2,000 to the Woosung and Shanghai Almhouse and in addition to publish an apology in the Chinese newspapers for exhibiting the film. As a result of the compromise a legal action against the two theaters in the local Chinese court is to be withdrawn. The action against the theaters was started by Hung Sun, a professor in one of the local schools who alleged that he was unlawfully arrested and detained because he started an agitation against the picture during the course of the showing of the picture.

British Chamber and China Association Elect Officers

R. Calder Marshall has been re-elected Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce and N. Leslie Vice-Chairman. Harold Porter has been elected Chairman of the China Association and P. W. Massey Vice-Chairman. The following are the Committees for 1930: British Chamber of Commerce: Messrs. R. Calder-Marshall, N. Leslie, R. M. Austin, N. S. Brown, E, F. Harris, A. S. Kent, A. B. Lowson, H. V. Wilkinson, D. S. O.; China Association: Messrs. *Harold Porter, C.M.G., *P. W. Massey, *H. E. Arnhold, *R. E. S. Gregson, J. R. Jones. The Chamber's Committee and those members of the China Association's Committee marked with an asterisk form the Joint Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce and China Association.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, April 24—Gen. Lu Tih-ping, despondent over the recrudesence of bandit activities in Kiangsi, resigns from the provincial administration.—Chiang Kai-shek arrives in Hankow for an inspection visit.—The Nanking Government issues a manifesto addressed to overseas Chinese calling upon their support.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructs its ministers in England, America, France, Belgium and Italy to announce that the National Government will not be responsible for loans contracted by the northern rebels.

Friday, April 25—The Executive Yuan approves the recommendation that the limit of China's territorial waters be set at 12 nautical miles from the coast.—It is estimated that the sum to be returned to China by Britain under the Boxer indemnity refund will be $53,600.000.—Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, in a speech, says that it is unnecessary for the Chinese to struggle for increased representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council—that the fundamental solution to the question lies in the retrocession of the International Settlement.

Saturday, April 26—It is announced that the Sino-Soviet Conference will be opened on May 15.—The Central Research Council prepares to open an institute for research into ancient Chinese classics.—It is announced that 30 high officers in the army will be sent to Japan on government scholarships to pursue advanced military science.—All roads leading to the ammunition depot at Nanking ordered closed between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. to safeguard against incendiarism by counter-revolutionaries.—General Han Fu-chu inspects Government units at Yucheng, northern Shantung.

Sunday, April 27.—Greater Shanghai authorities ordered to stop the abuse of ordinary business firms opening savings bank departments of their own.—The Examination Yuan recommends the enforcement of a uniform salary schedule for all Government civil service officials.—Chiang Kai-shek arrives at Chusan on his inspection trip of the Peiping-Hankow Railway region.—The Intelligence Corps of the National Army reports that Feng Yu-hsiang has ordered an offensive along the Lung-Hai Railway front on May 1.

Monday, April 28.—All native manufactured matches are exempted from taxation by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.—The Provincial Department of Civil Affairs for Honan makes a recommendation to the Civil Government to prohibit the centuries-old custom of child marriages in China.—Feng Yu-hsiang establishes a political affairs committee to take over the civil administration of any territory captured from the Central Government forces.—Li Shao-kan appointed to act for Mo Teh-hui while the latter is in Moscow attending the Sino-Soviet Conference.

Tuesday, April 29—The Ministry of Public Health prepares to open a hospital at Wusih exclusivey for laborers.—The Government revises the measures for perferential treatment to the direct descendants of Confucius.—Chiang Kai-shek returns to the capital from his inspection of the Wuhan area.-Police of Nanking and Shanghai take precautions to guard against disturbances during the month of May.

Wednesday, April 30—The Ministry of Interior announces that it will shortly start a drastic suppression of saving societies which conduct periodical drawings for prizes.—The National Language Unification Committee announces that it will open on May 15 a special school for teaching the new phonetic system of reading and writing.—Ministries of Communications and Finance start study of a proposed public loan of $10,000,000 to maintain and promote the country's shipping enterprises.

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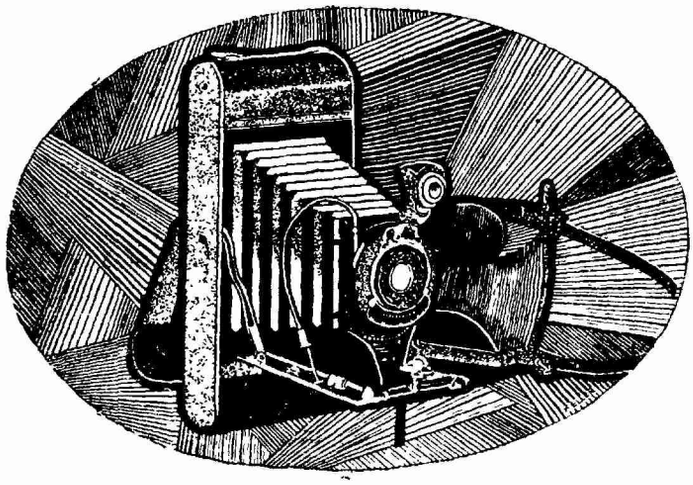

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52-478

National Government Buys Dodge Trucks

China Motors Inc., Shanghai, recently sold a fleet of Dodge trucks to the National Government, which, according to announcement made during the week, "were offered at a special price with a view to prospects in the future."

Korean Revolutionary Arrested in Shanghai Gets 3 Year Sentence

A recent *Rengo* despatch from Seoul, Korea, stated that a Korean revolutionary, one of the leaders of the Korean Independence Movement who was arrested in Shanghai last year, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labor.

American Minister Visits Shanghai and Nanking

Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister, arrived in Shanghai from Chefoo last Sunday where he was met by E. S. Cunningham, Consul General, who escorted him to the Astor House Hotel, where he remained until Tuesday night. Mr. Johnson then proceeded to Nanking and conferred with Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Pirates Bomb Towboat in Canton River—100 Killed

A series of minor piratical outrages which have been occurring on the Canton river recently culminated in a passenger tow-boat plying between Canton and the Chungshan district being bombed by pirates April 25, resulting in the boat foundering. A hundred men and women passengers were killed. The pirates had mined the river.

Chekiang Refugees Thought Manchuria Too Cold and Lonesome

The officials of Chekiang province as the result of a long campaign of advertising and propaganda finally got together three or four thousand refugees from various parts of the province with the intention of transporting them to North Manchuria. Each refugee was promised a free piece of land of about an acre and in addition each was presented with the sum of $5 to purchase food while on the trip. Transportation was to be entirely free by steamer to the Gulf of Liaoning and free railway traffic to the final distination. All went well until the refugees were brought to Shanghai and preparations made for getting them on board ship. Then someone started a propaganda about the cold weather and other perils of the new land—and there was a general scattering of the refugees until only some 350 could be got aboard the ship. This is the first attempt which the Chinese authorities ever have made to foster emigration to Manchuria from the provinces south of the Yangtsze.

Shanghai College Theological Seminary and the Government

President Herman C. E. Liu of Shanghai College, who recently attended the National Educational Conference at Nanking, has sent out a statement to the press that he took up the question of the Theological Seminary with Dr. Chiang Mon-ling, Minister of Education, Dr. Hsieh Hsu Ying, chief of the Division for Higher Education and Chen Teh Chen, Commissioner of Education for Greater Shanghai and cleared up the misunderstanding due to the old catalog which was published before registration was granted.

"All the religious courses in the College now are voluntary," he said. "They were made voluntary three or four years ago, long before registration was granted. Shanghai College has always believed in the voluntary principle in religious instruction.

"As to the Theological Seminary, there was some misunderstanding. The institution was first organized as Shanghai Baptist Theological Seminary, then Shanghai College was organized, and later these two institutions were combined and known as Shanghai Baptist College and Theological Seminary. At the time of registration they were again divided. The College was registered, but the Seminary sought no registration.

Dr. Liu found that the authorities made no discrimination against registered Christian institutions of higher learning; they have been accorded the same privileges as other registered private institutions.

British Soldier Staged His Own May Day Incident

According to a report which appeared in *The China Press*, one of the local British newspapers on May 1, a British soldier attached to one of the defense units stationed in Shanghai, staged his own private May Day incident by attempting to "shoot up" a considerable section of the city where he happened to be located. He had been out enjoying himself at a cafe during the evening and apparently was proceeding home in a taxi rather late in the evening. When passing the British Country Club "citadel of imperialism and capitalism," located on Bubbling Well Road, this soldier drew his revolver and started shooting. The chauffeur stopped the car and looked around only to gaze into the muzzle of the self-same revolver. He drove on. A foreign police sergeant and a Sikh policeman, out searching for communists, attempted to stop the speeding taxi. There was more shooting from both sides but no casualties. Finally the taxicab was stopped but the British soldier had disappeared. The taxicab had a bullet hole in the door and a badly scared chauffeur. The police are investigating.

British Vice-Consul at Hankow Drowned While Bathing at Changsha

According to a *Reuter* dispatch from Hankow on April 23, the British Consulate there received a message from Changsha to the effect that Malcolm R. Montgomery, British Vice-Consul at Hankow, was drowned there while bathing. He was visiting in Changsha on consular business when the accident occurred.

Mr. Montgomery, who was 32 years old, was appointed a student interpreter in 1921, Vice-Consul at Peking in 1923 and Nanking in 1927, from which place he was transferred to Hankow last year.

He is survived by his wife, who was formerly Miss Dorothy M. Hill of New York City, and who was formerly of the research staff on China topics of the Foreign Policy Association of New York. She came to China early in 1929 as secretary to the Nanking City Planning Bureau. She resigned three months after arriving in Nanking to marry Mr. Montgomery.

Japanese Privy Council Approves Sino-Japanese Agreement

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo stated that the text of the provisional Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement was approved April 30 at the Privy Councillors' plenary meeting. As a result, Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, sent instructions to Mr. Shigemitsu, Charge d'Affaires, to proceed to Nanking in order to sign the agreement with Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs. Accordingly, it was expected that Mr. Shigemitsu would proceed to Nanking within a few days so as to give a final touch to the agreement, which is to become effective as soon as it is signed. The full text is to be made public by the Japanese Foreign Office after consultation with the Nanking Foreign Ministry.

The Exchange Bank of China Appoints New Managing Director

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tientsin, April 30, stated that a general meeting of shareholders of the Exchange Bank of China was held three days previously. R. Harada was appointed Managing Director of the Bank in succession to H. Tonegawa, and Messrs. Tseng Tsung-chien and Chang Ku were re-appointed Directors.

It was decided that as soon as the Bank's loan advanced to the Chinese Government amounting to some 100 million dollars had been withdrawn, the Bank would recall the loans advanced to private persons.

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CHINA TOMORROW

Vol. II Peiping, April 25, 1930 No. 6

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By C. K. Chiang

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The Revolutionary Peasant Movement in China
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National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

May 1, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	232	——
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	99	6.07
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	82bid	8.15
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	102	4.88
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	89	7.80
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	97	7.80
Cuba Northern Rwy.	5½% June 1, 1942	64½	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	85½	7.18
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	98¾	7.11
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	104¼	6.16
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	84½	7.39
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	90	6.79
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	91¼	6.12
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Co.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	96bid	7.04
Paris-Lyons-Med. R.R. Co.	6 % Aug. 15, 1958	103¼	5.76
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	78¾	7.84
Savoy Plaza Corp.	5½% Feb. 1, 1938	89	7.39
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	98¾	6.12
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	60	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	113¼	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	93 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	84	7.14
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	28	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	40⅞	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	49⅞	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	46⅞	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	78¾	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	39¼	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	86⅞	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	184	—
Republic of Chile	6% May 1, 1963	91½	6.64
State of Sao Paulo (Brazil)	7% Oct. 1, 1940	96	7.58
Skelly Oil Co. (with warrants)	6% Cun. Pfd. Stock	89½	6.03
German General Elec-Co.	6% May 1, 1948	94½	6.52
Fuller Building Debs.	6% Jan. 1, 1944	98½	6.16
QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE			
Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	67½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	64	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	62½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	47¾	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	63	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	74	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	31	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	29	—

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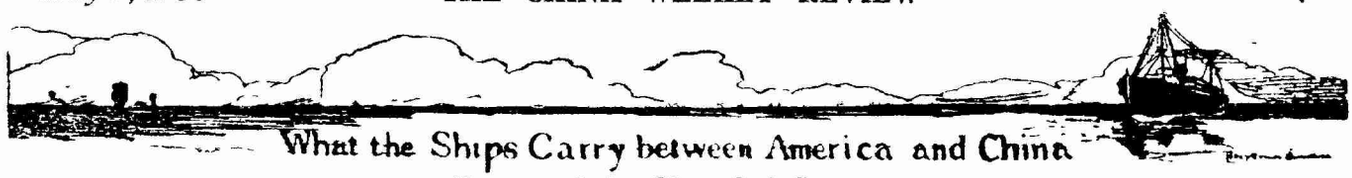

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Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

SEATTLE, March 13.
(Agents: States S.S. Co.)
From U. S. of America

Tinned Plates, Waste	Pls.	1,176
Flour, Wheat	,,	18
Timber:		
Laths	Pcs.	151,350
Timber, Softwood:		
Merchantable, on net measure	Sup.ft.	749,517
Ordinary, Manufactured	,,	748,742

DEFIANCE, March 13.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe and Tube Fittings	Pls.	64
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe and Tube Fittings	,,	69
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	16,205
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	1,241
Sulphur Black	,,	1,078
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,023
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	Galls.	55,000
Cigarettes	Mille	37,500

TAIPING, March 15.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtings, Printed	Pcs	16
Cotton Muslins, Printed	,,	8
Machines, Sewing	,,	14
Cotton Voile, Printed	Yds	322
Cotton Cretonnes, Printed	,,	577
Artificial Silk and Cotton Piece Goods	,,	1,585
Lead-foil and Tinfoil	Pls.	528
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	699
50 per cent. strength	,,	97
Sulphur, Black	,,	196
Twine, Cotton	,,	5
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	19,070
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	144
Cigarettes	Mille	22,500
Shoes, Leather	Pairs	215

PRESIDENT WILSON, Mar. 17.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	Pls	26
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,217
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	15
Aluminium Sheets	,,	218
Aluminium Powder	,,	4
Steel, Tool	,,	4
Canned Asparagus	,,	77
Bronze Powder	,,	52
Cotton, Thread, Embroidery, in Skeins	,,	19
Fireclay	,,	15
Fibre Sheets	,,	5
Fruits, Fresh	,,	19
Fruits, Table and Pie	,,	631
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	200
Ink, Printing	,,	19
Leather, Calf	,,	1
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	3
Malt	,,	157
Oranges, Fresh	,,	157
Paper, Crepe	,,	4
Paper, Cardboard	,,	48
Paper, Printing	,,	13
Paper, Writing	,,	40
Paper, other kinds	,,	48
Sulphur Black	,,	390
Sugar, White	,,	156
Sugar, ,, Cube	,,	54
Soap, Launder	,,	17
Files	Doz	399
Leather Cases	Pcs	23
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	,,	60
Motor-truck Chassis	,,	14
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	8,898
Shoes, Leather	Pairs	88
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 14 G. Units		1,974
Machinery	,,	121,884
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	1,155,904

VICTORIA CITY, March 18.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.	2,183
	Pls.	10,243
Carbon Black	,,	703

MISHIMA MARU, March 22.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha)
From U S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Merchantable	Sup.ft.	171,003

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Irregular Business Done 5,410,010
April 30.

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCK	Mon., Apr. 28	Tues., Apr. 29
34	20	Adams Express	32	31⅝
354¾	197	Allied Chemical & Dye	321	321
184½	86	American Can	145	145⅝
144⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	83⅛	83⅞
130¼	62	American Smelting	71½	69⅞
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	247⅛	248¾
235	160	American Tobacco "B"	235¼	244
199	50	American Water Works	115⅞	116
140	67¼	American Copper	62¾	60⅛
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	45	44
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	113½	113⅜
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	99¾	99
86⅞	26	Borg Warner	39¼	40¼
61⅞	25	Calumet & Helca	20	19⅝
265⅞	185	Canadian Pacific Railway	203	202
92	42⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	74¼	70½
143½	101	Chicago Rock Island	Unq	112⅛
135	26	Chrysler	36	36¼
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	41⅞	41¼
140	52	Columbia Gas & Electric	81½	82
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone	34	33⅝
63	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	32	33¾
24¾	10	CommonwealthSouthern	18¼	18
12⅛	1⅝	,, war.	5½	5¼
183¼	80⅛	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	130	130½
17⅛	18	Continental Oil	28⅞	28¾
126⅜	70	Corn Products	103	103⅞
30⅛	6⅜	Curtiss Wright, Common	13	13¼
39⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	36⅝	36½
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours	133¾	132
264¾	150	Eastman Kodak	248	246
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	112⅜	112
93½	41½	Eire Railway	53	52⅝
105⅝	19⅛	Fox Film "A"	53½	53½
63¼	55¼	General Electric	87	86½
81¾	35	General Food	59	59⅓
91¾	33½	General Motors	47½	46¾
126½	70	General Railway Signal	93	93
82	31½	Gold Dust	45⅞	44⅞
105¾	38¼	Goodrich Rubber	44	43
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	82½	81⅞
102⅞	46¼	Granby	38⅜	35
122¼	85½	Great Northern Certificate	88¼	85
93½	38	Hudson Motors	46	46
102¾	48	International Cement	69	68
103½	4¼	International Comb. Engine	10⅛	11
142	65	International Harvester	105¼	108
72¾	25	International Nickel	35¼	Unq
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	54	53¼
14¾	5	International Products	Unq	7
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	72⅝	73
242¾	90	Johns Manville	108¼	110½
104⅞	49⅜	Kemecott Copper	47⅝	47
46⅜	22⅛	Kreuger & Toll	33¾	33
122½	38¼	Kroger Grocery	35⅛	34⅜
157¼	80⅛	Lambert	101¼	101½
106¼	80	Liggett & Myers, "B"	108	107¼
118⅞	22	Ludlum Steel	33⅜	34½
114¾	55⅛	Mack Trucks	76½	75¾
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific	88	86½
156⅞	42⅝	Montgomery Ward	44¾	43¾
62⅞	23¼	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	22⅛	20¾
256½	160	New York Central	175	173
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	85	83
146½	58⅛	Pacific Lighting	102	99¾
32½	13	Packard Motor Car	18½	18¼
75½	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	69⅛	68⅞
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railway	79¼	78⅜
30	13	Pennroad Corporation	13⅞	13¾
47	24¼	Philips Petroleum	41⅞	42⅞
137¾	54	Public Service of N. Jersey	115	115
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	64	63½
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	52	51¾
181	80	Sears Roebuck	87¼	87¼
31¾	19	Shell Union	24⅛	23⅝
188	59½	Simmons Company	46½	46⅜
93¼	45⅛	Southern California Edison	66⅝	67
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway	122¾	121¼
243¾	73½	Standard Gas & Electric	120⅛	119⅞
83	48	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	82⅝	83⅝
48⅛	31¾	Standard Oil of New York	38⅞	39¾
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	56	57
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	61½	60⅞
139⅜	58½	Timken Roller Bearing	81¾	82½
67⅜	20¼	Trans America	45½	45
140	59	Union Carbride & Carbon	89½	91
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	221½	220
162	31	United Aircraft & Transp't	84	84¼
20½	6¼	United Dry Docks	6½	Unq
65	15	U. S. Rubber	27⅝	27
261¾	150	U. S. Steel	185	184¾
116½	37½	Vanadium	130¾	127¾
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	184	183¾
103⅞	52¼	Woolworth	64	65⅛
		Call Money	4%	4%

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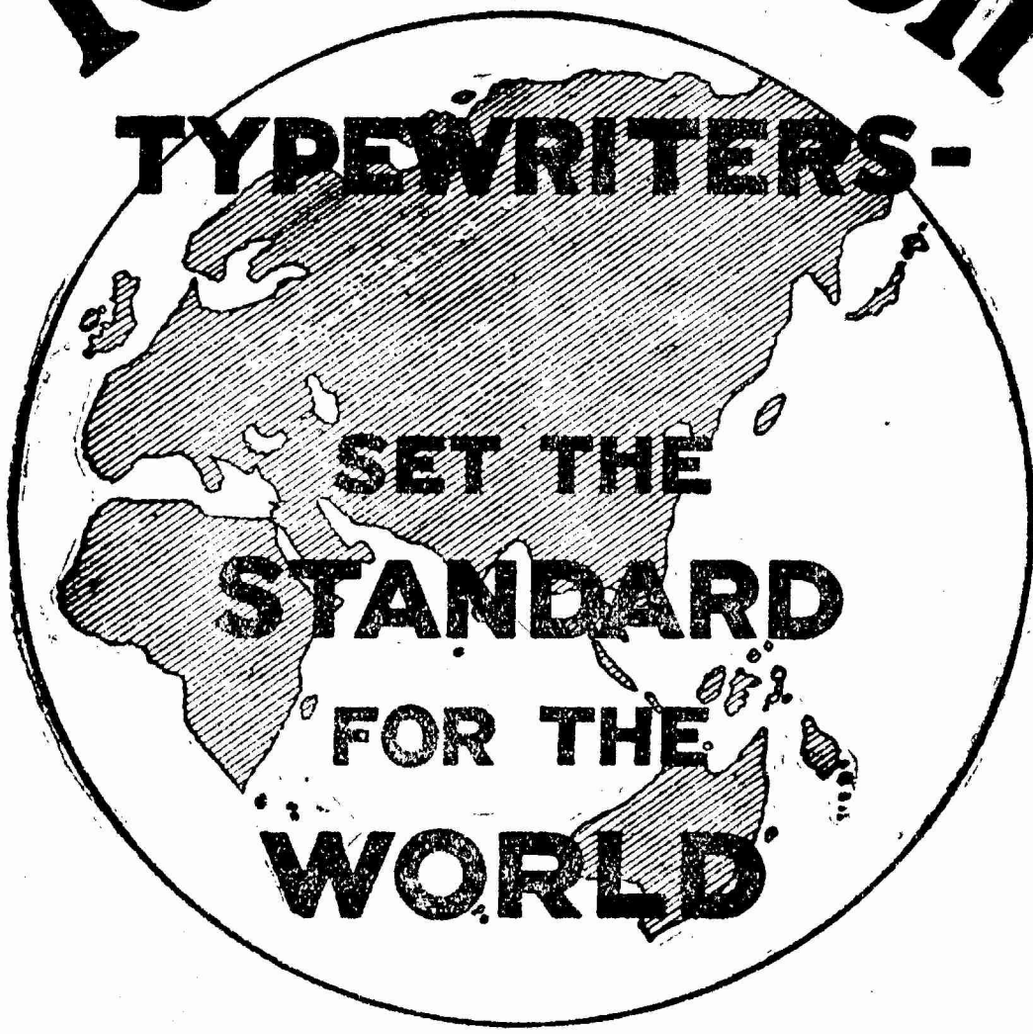

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